

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

February 23, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year



FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER

Circulation over 34,000 weekly



McGregor of Ford

RECENTLY ONE OF OUR FRIENDS FROM ACROSS the line was standing on the sidewalk in one of our larger Canadian cities viewing a march past of some of our soldier boys. The Kilties were going by.

"How typically Canadian are the kilties," he remarked. "We, on our side of the big pond associate the Highland uniform as much with Canada as with Scotland. Why is it?"

The reply was to the effect that it was because the Scotch had contributed so largely to the settlement and upbuilding of the Dominion and so many Canadians of Scottish ancestry had made themselves worthy of high ranks in the history of Canada.

Among these Canadians of Scotch parentage who have won a place among Canada's great builders of industry we must reckon Gordon M. McGregor of Ford, Ont.

About the year 1850 Mr. McGregor's grandparents set out from Glasgow, Scotland, to settle in what was then a new and far away country—Canada.

A few years later we find them located at Sarnia, Ontario, where a son, William, was born.

When still a young man William McGregor took a very active interest in the business and political life of the country and was elected a member of the Dominion Parliament, serving his country and his district well and faithfully for twenty years.

Gordon McGregor about whom this is written was the son of William McGregor and was born at Windsor, Ont. As Gordon McGregor grew to manhood he capably assumed much of the business cares of his father.

William McGregor eventually became interested in the Walkerville Wagon Co., at Walkerville, Ontario, and, shortly after, his son Gordon McGregor was made manager of the firm. Here the son began to show that business foresight that has made him one of the prominent figures in the business world of Canada.

About this time an event took place in the carriage and wagon industry that caused the greatest concern. This was the advent and the establishment of the automobile as a practical vehicle.

Some dealers and builders were so alarmed that they thought their business would go to immediate rack and ruin and that the auto would supersede horse-drawn vehicles entirely. Others were cool-headed enough to see the advantages that this new industry afforded and governed themselves accordingly.

Among the latter was Gordon McGregor, who believed that he could successfully enter upon the business of manufacturing automobiles and looked about him for wise methods of doing this.

He got in touch with many manufacturers and looked over many makes of cars. Finally, he decided on one make and effected arrangements for its production in this country. The car he chose was the Ford.

He then tried to induce some of his friends in Canada to invest in the project and encountered all the usual cold, disheartening difficulties attendant upon the organization of a new and untried proposition. If they could have but looked ten or eleven years ahead he would have had no worries over the organization of a company even double or quadruple the size.

No stock was offered for sale outside of the Dominion until all Canadians had been given an opportunity to subscribe.

Finally, in August, 1904, they organized the company with a capital of \$125,000.

Then came the difficulties of manufacture and for three years it was a constant struggle to win success.

But success came and a greater success than the founders ever dreamed of—a success abounding in truly marvellous facts and figures.

And this is the story of Gordon McGregor of Ford, Ontario, and of the establishment of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.

Today, half the population of four towns depend upon the Ford Company of Canada for their earnings. These are Ford City, Walkerville, Windsor and Sandwich.

The last census states that the average family consists of five persons. As there are over 3,000 employees in the towns mentioned above whose work is devoted to the manufacture of Ford cars, this official census figure shows that there are over 15,000 people that look to the Ford Company for their support. This does not include the nine cities in Canada in which Ford branches are established, which would add over 3,600 more.

And Ford employees are paid three times as well as the average as shown by government wage reports.

In April, 1915, a time when most Canadian manufacturers were following a policy of retrenchment, the present Ford schedule of wages was adopted by which the company virtually handed to its employees, \$50,000 a month increased wages and reduced the working hours from nine to eight per day.

Surely, this is a great boon to Canadian workmen and their families. It is a boon to Canadian merchants who benefit by the increased purchasing power of all these families. It is a boon to the entire country in time of war when living expenses are higher than ever before.

And these employees have responded in like measure to the Empire's need for her people's support, Ford City alone having made what is probably a record contribution to the Patriotic Fund of \$34 per capita.

More than 300 Ford employees have enlisted for overseas service, and the Company is spending thousands of dollars in moving pictures which are offered free to assist in recruiting work all over the Dominion.

What an immense expression of confidence in the ultimate and unquestionable success of British Arms and the allied cause was this great wage increase!

But it was not the only evidence of the Ford Company's faith in the Empire.

Before the outbreak of hostilities the company decided to reduce the price of the car by \$60. When the war came upon us the company might well have been pardoned for withholding this reduction for a time. But they never even considered it. The reduction was made the same day war was declared.

And you can realize how real this confidence in the victorious prosperity of Canada was when you consider that the prices of Ford cars are set in accordance with the estimated production for the coming fiscal year and not by any means are they based on the profits of the preceding year.

\$652,000 has been spent on new buildings in Ford City since the war began.

Over \$1,000,000 has been spent on new buildings in four Canadian cities since war began, making a total expenditure for new buildings of approximately a million and three-quarters.

\$1,000,000 has been spent in new equipment since war began.

900 men have been added to the pay roll since war began.

And if there is needed further proof of this company's absolute conviction in the progress and prosperity of the Dominion, it may be found in the fact that another \$60 reduction in the price of the car was made last August—making a total reduction of \$120.00 since war began.

This new price requires an output of 40,000 cars this year.

Then, too, the price of Ford parts has been reduced by \$147 per car—a reduction that means a big increased economy to Ford owners.

Such immense expenditures and price reductions as these are of the greatest benefit to the general welfare of the nation under existing conditions. They form one of the greatest possible influences towards boosting the prosperity of Canada.

Remember that all but \$16.88 worth of the material that goes into the construction of a Ford car is bought here in Canada—and it would all be bought here if it were possible to get it.

Truly, the Ford is, after all, a Canadian Car, built by Canadians. Very few Canadian manufacturers are able to show such a support to Canadian industry as this.

The Canadian Ford Company is basing this year's factory production plans on just double the business done last year.

They stake everything on the conviction that Canada is bound to prosper. They place all on the belief that Britain and her allies are bound to win.

McGregor of Ford and his Canadian associates may be pardoned for feeling proud of this record.

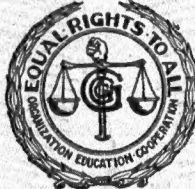
A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription will expire the end of this month. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line.

Classified—4 cents per word per issue.

No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



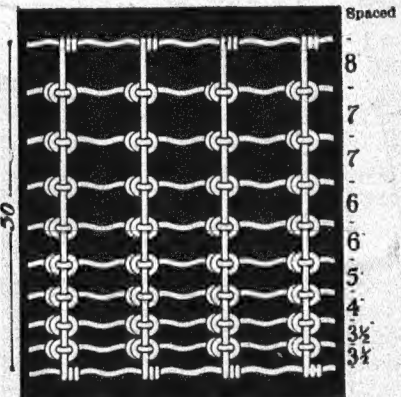
Woven Wire Fencing

Anything You Need in the Fence Line

You want a cheap and yet a lasting fence. You know that an ordinary woven wire fence running the length even of a 60 acre field contracts several inches during a cold snap. Soft wire loosens under the strain and will not take up the slack the following spring. Hard wire puts the posts out of business. In either case, the fence is "out of kilter" and your stock make trouble just when you are busiest.

G.G.G. WOVEN WIRE FENCING is neither too soft nor too hard. It is made for us in one of two Canadian factories that draw and galvanize their own wire—and it gets an extra heavy coating of galvanizing. You can have any style from 4 wires 34 inches to 10 wires 50 inches for stock, or 16 wires 58 inches for poultry. Prices are right. Club with your neighbor and order a carload if you can, thereby saving on freight as well as on actual cost.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with our manufacturers enable us to guarantee present favorable prices on orders reaching us by April 26. We cannot make price promises on later orders, but indications point to an advance. Let us know your needs now, so that we can arrange for delivery as soon as navigation opens. We can deliver earlier, but lake haul means lower prices.



1050. 12 Stays, General Stock Fence. The very best all round stock fence on the market. A real fence for barnyards or small enclosures. Will turn any kind of stock.

FARM GATES

Made from 1½ inch Steel Tubing electrically welded into one endless piece, filled with No. 9 Hard Steel Wire. Fitted with long double belt hinges and latch, ready for hanging.

BARBED WIRE

Either two or four point made from best quality of heavily galvanized full No. 12 gauge wire, and there are no loose points. Write for prices; War conditions make them uncertain.

FENCE POSTS

No wire will make a satisfactory fence if you do not put it on good posts. Let us quote prices on what you need, either in peeled or split posts. You can have them any size. Arrange with your neighbors to order a carload.

DRILLS

Made in three sizes, No. 16, No. 20, No. 22. Shoe and disc drag bars interchangeable. Footboard full length from wheel to wheel. Seed buried at uniform depth. Disc bearings guaranteed to wear as long as the blades.

Shoe Drills
\$86.70, \$104.65 and \$112.10
Single Disc Drills
\$92.10, \$111.50 and \$119.55
Double Disc Drills
\$99.55, \$120.75 and \$129.85

DISCS

Just what you need in preparing the land for spring seeding. Heavy steel frames well braced and very rigid. Discs well sharpened and polished. Equipped with adjustable bracket controlling the centre rods. Hard maple bushings. Bearings dirt proof and oil tight.
14 Discs, 16 inches diameter, with 4-horse Hitch and Tongue Truck. Price \$38.50
16 Discs, 16 inches diameter. Price \$41.00
Extra Tongue Trucks, \$7.50 Each. Write also about Engine Discs.

HARROWS

Any kind of drag harrow to meet your needs.
Four-Horse Boss Harrow, 150 teeth, 26 feet wide, \$20.00.
Channel Zig-Zag U Bar Lever Harrow, 3 sections, 15 ft. wide, with evener, \$17.30. 4 sections, 20 feet wide, \$24.15. Single sections, without evener, \$5.00.
Diamond Spike Tooth Harrow, 4 sections, with drawbar, \$15.00. 6 sections, with draw bar, \$22.50. Single sections, \$3.75.
Harrow Cart, \$10.00.
Write also for Harrow Attachments for your plow. Gang plow size, \$10.00. 3-furrow size, \$11.00.

PLOW

Perhaps you have a whole lot of plowing to do this spring? G.G.G. Plows are made to turn the soil right, to run light and to stand wear and tear.
Steel Beam Stubble Plow, 14 inches, \$15.00; 16 inches, \$17.35.
Foot-Lift Sulky Plows, with 3-horse hitch, 14 inch cut, \$44.65; 16 inch cut, \$45.70.
Foot Lift Gang, with 4-horse hitch, 12 inch bottoms, \$65.65; 14 inch bottoms, \$67.85.
Triple Gang, with 6-horse hitch. 12 inch bottoms, \$111.30; 14 inch bottoms, \$115.50.
Write also about Engine Gangs and Prairie Breakers.

OUR 1916 CATALOG lists, describes and prices a complete line of Farm Machinery, including Gas Engines, Wagons, Buggies, etc.; also Incubators (hot air), Fanning Mills, Grain Picklers, Harness, Lumber, Builders' Supplies, and other farm needs. Write for Catalog G.

FOR SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS a Joint Catalog has been issued by The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and this Company. Copies can be had by writing to the Central Office of The S.G.G.A., at Moose Jaw, or direct to us.

Perhaps you still have some grain to sell. Send it to us and we will look after it right. TOP PRICES — PROMPT RETURNS — ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

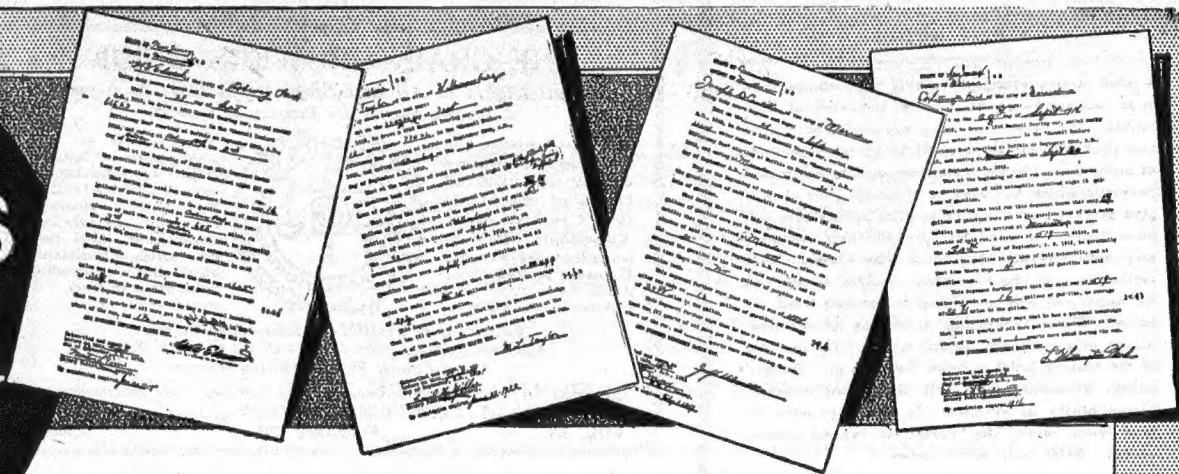
The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK
CALGARY, ALTA
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

THESE AFFIDAVITS TELL THE STORY



Eighty Maxwells Make Good

ONE day last Autumn, eighty stock Maxwell automobiles left Buffalo, N.Y., for as many points along the Atlantic Coast, from Portland, Me., to Baltimore, Md.

Every item of expense of these eighty Maxwells—for gasoline, oil, tires, and repairs—was carefully checked and recorded.

Under Sworn Records

And the sworn affidavits of these eighty Maxwell drivers created a new record for automobile economy by showing a gasoline consumption as low as 36.85 miles per gallon—an oil consumption as low as 1134 miles per gallon—and *no expense* for tires or repairs.

Maxwell—"The Car Complete"

The "first cost" of a Maxwell is your *only* cost. Nothing you can buy *extra* will make it a better automobile. It is *absolutely complete*.

The "after cost" is, without exception, the lowest of any automobile of equal weight. The bona-fide affidavits of these eighty drivers prove it. 70,000 satisfied Maxwell owners back up this proof.

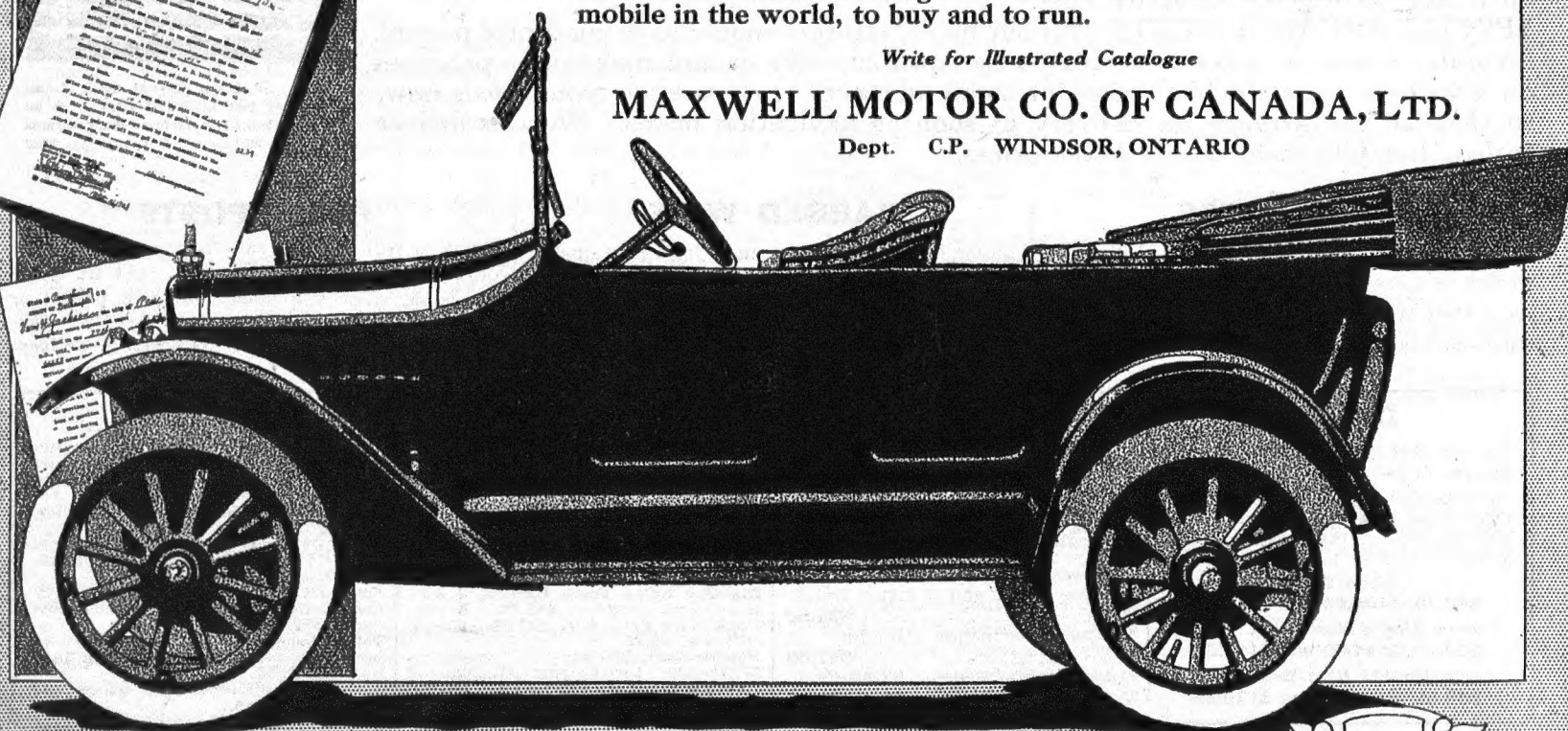
Every Road a Maxwell Road

The Maxwell has abundance of power and speed. It conquers hills and pulls through the worst of roads in any weather. It has strength and durability to withstand the hardest usage. Yet it is the most economical automobile in the world, to buy and to run.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

MAXWELL MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

Dept. C.P. WINDSOR, ONTARIO



This gives you the right idea of Maxwell completeness at \$ 850

ELECTRIC Starter and Electric Lights.
MOTOR—Four-cylinder, L-head type, cast on bloc. Bore $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; stroke $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.
MAGNETO—Simms high tension.
CLUTCH—Cone, faced with multibestos lining, runs in oil.
TRANSMISSION—Selective sliding gear. Three speeds forward and one reverse.
CONTROL—Center left side drive; foot accelerator. 16 in. steering wheel.

WHEEL BASE—103 inches; tread 56 in.; 60 in. optional for the South.
WHEELS—Artillery, of best grade hickory; with demountable rims.
TIRES— $30 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in., front and rear. Famous make of anti-skid tires in rear.
SPRINGS—Front, semi-elliptic. 32 in. long. Rear $\frac{3}{4}$ -elliptic, lower half 40 in. long.
AXLES—Front, drop-forged, I-beam section, complete with spring seats. Rear, floating type.

BRAKES—Internal and external, actuated on $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. drums on rear wheels.
EQUIPMENT—Two electric head lights with dimmer, electric tail light, generator, storage battery, electric horn, speedometer, "one-man" mohair top with envelope and quick adjustable storm curtains, double ventilating rain-vision windshield, improved instrument board with all instruments set flush, spare tire carrier with extra demountable rim, jack and tools.

Maxwell
\$ 850
F. O. B.
Windsor

All Maxwell Dealers Can Show You Copies of Original Affidavits as Reproduced in this Advertisement

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 23rd, 1916

An extra number of copies of this issue of The Guide have been printed containing a complete report of the proceedings of the monster convention at Saskatoon last week and photographs of the officers. Those local associations who wish to bring more farmers into their organization should provide a copy for each of those farmers to read. We will mail a copy to any address as long as they last for five cents per copy. Local associations may remit the money together with the addresses and The Guides will be mailed direct from this office if they so desire.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

THE SASKATOON CONVENTION

In point of numbers the fifteenth annual convention of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will rank as larger than that of any farmers' convention ever held in Western Canada. It must be evident to everyone that something more than enthusiasm and a desire for social entertainment is required to bring together nearly two thousand men and women from all over such a widespread area. Yet they came to Saskatoon in the severest winter that the West has seen for many years. Providence was kind, however, and smiled upon the convention with beautiful weather during the days of the meeting. On account of the deep snow and severe cold, which disorganized the train service in many parts of the province, there were many delegates unable to be present. But as it was, the largest auditorium in the city was taxed to its capacity by the delegates and visitors. The association now has a paid up membership of 27,000 and it is very natural to suppose that with steady growth the first favorable winter weather will see a gathering larger than can be accommodated with comfort and convenience in any auditorium in the province. This is one of the problems of the future.

Those men and women who came to Saskatoon were inspired by a deep set purpose. They were the spokesmen of their local associations by which bodies the problems of the people had been dealt with during the past year. They came to Saskatoon to compare opinions and to crystallize the result of their educational work and wherever possible to declare with one voice for improvements which would bring about better rural conditions. These conventions are wonderful educational institutions. As one delegate put it, "This is the first convention I have ever attended. I brought up a resolution unanimously adopted by our local association. It came before the convention and was discussed. All the delegates were not prepared to go as far as our local association and the resolution was modified. I have seen a new light. I have wider sympathies. I am going home a sadder but a wiser man." The spirit of compromise is the spirit by which our associations accomplish their great work. In a great convention there is bound on many questions to be a divergence of opinion. As the questions come up for discussion year by year, however, and are viewed from different angles, the policy of "the greatest good for the greatest number" unconsciously unifies the views and eventually the convention speaks with the unanimous voice which brings results. These conventions have become among the greatest of the educational institutions of our land and will remain so as long as the delegates are animated by a spirit of fairness such as has characterized the conventions in the past.

One of the important discussions at the convention was that of the lack of medical and hospital facilities in the sparsely settled parts of the province. It was pointed out that mothers were not receiving proper attendance

at childbirth which frequently resulted in further illness and that as a result the chief asset of the country was not being cared for as it should. The problem is becoming more acute because of the large number of medical men who have gone to the war. The government of the province is grappling with the problem, but it is a mighty one to solve. This is one of the many evils that have largely resulted from our system of land speculation and land settlement, and it would be well to consider the land question in working out the solution.

The trading activities of the association formed one of the large features of the discussion. Considerable progress has been made during the year and the work has been carried on at a profit. It was pointed out, however, by the secretary and the officers of the association that there was yet a tremendous amount of work to be done to get the trading activities fully systematized so that this department would give the best possible service to the members. It was also emphasized that it was not the intention that the trading activities should be allowed to hamper in any way the great educational and propaganda work of the association. It was suggested by some of the delegates that the commercial work should be carried on separately from the educational work and that the annual meeting of the trading department should be held separately from that of the educational department on the same lines as that of the co-operative elevator company. This problem will undoubtedly be given careful consideration by the board of directors and they can be depended upon to conduct the business of the association in the best interests of the delegates who elected them to office. The trading activities of the local associations are now a big feature in all three provinces, but the leading men of the associations are watching that the educational and propagandist work is not displaced.

The attendance at the convention was no doubt considerably reduced, as was the case in the other provinces, by the very large number of men from the farms who have joined the Canadian army for service in the foreign field. The farmers of the West are well represented on the battlefield and thousands more are in training. The result of this is bound to be a big shortage in farm help and a consequent reduction in the crop next year.

Among the other important matters discussed was that of the federation of all the farmers' business organizations in the West in order that they may give the most efficient service to the farmers of the whole country. Upon this question there was no difference of opinion.

FREE WHEAT STRONGLY DEMANDED

One big question upon which there was absolutely no difference of opinion at the Saskatoon convention was that the Federal Parliament should accept the offer of the United States for free interchange of wheat and wheat products. The demand was voiced in the following resolution:—

"Be it resolved that we, the delegates of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in convention assembled, representing 30,000 farmers of this province, demand that we be permitted to exercise our unquestionable right of marketing our wheat wherever it may be to our greatest advantage.

"And we further declare that in marketing the wheat which we have produced by our own labor and under the handicap of a heavy protective tariff upon all our raw material and machinery, it is only just and fair that our own interests should be considered before the

interests of those who profit from the product of our labor.

"And we further declare that the Parliament of Canada, by refusing to accept the United States offer for the free interchange of wheat and wheat products, is unjustly discriminating against the wheat growers of Western Canada, and is thereby causing the wheat growers to lose every year a large part of the financial return to which they are justly entitled.

"And we further declare that such discrimination is contrary to the true spirit of confederation, and is certain to develop antagonism between sections of our country which will not tend towards the best interests of the nation as a whole.

There was no debate on this resolution as the delegates were one and all fully informed on the question and were of one mind in demanding that they be given freedom to get the full advantage of the higher prices prevailing on the American market. The resolution was passed by a standing vote amid great enthusiasm and the secretary was at once instructed to forward it to Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier by wire. If the "powers that be" at Ottawa think that they are going to fence in the Western farmers for the benefit of the protected interests and at the same time refuse them permission to get the full market value of their wheat, they are reckoning without a full knowledge of the situation. By such discrimination seeds of discord are being sown, the fruitage of which will not tend to the development of a great and united nation.

THE NEW WAR TAXES

By the new war taxes which he announced in his budget speech last week, the Finance Minister has set a new precedent in federal taxation. In his tax on business profits Sir Thomas White has adopted direct taxation and thereby he has made a decided step in the right direction. The tax is by no means an ideal one; it is levied on a wrong principle, being based on ability to pay instead of upon the benefits conferred by government, and as Sir Thomas himself said there will be many anomalies in the assessment and collection of the tax. Under this tax all incorporated companies will be required to pay to the government 25 per cent. of their profits in excess of 7 per cent. upon their paid up capital, and all firms, partnerships and associations will be called upon to contribute 25 per cent. of all profits in excess of 10 per cent. upon the capital engaged in the business. Life insurance companies, farmers and stock-raisers and businesses employing less than \$50,000 of capital are exempted from the tax, except that firms engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war will be taxed no matter how small their capital may be. Life insurance companies, however, will be compelled to invest a certain portion of their funds in Canadian government war loans. The tax is retroactive and is payable on profits made in any accounting period ending since August 4, 1914, the day Great Britain entered the war. Many faults can be found with this tax. The retroactive feature, for instance, will work a great hardship and may cripple many companies which will be called upon to pay out considerable sums of money in respect of profits which have already been distributed to shareholders. Then no provision appears to have been made to meet the case of companies which have issued watered stock. In the case of many companies in Canada a dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock represents interest at the rate of 50 per cent. on the capital actually invested, but such a company will not be liable to taxation, though another company honestly capitalized and

earning anything more than 7 per cent. would be called upon to pay. In the case of individual firms and associations, which are not to be taxed on the first 10 per cent. of their earnings, an attempt is to be made by the department of finance to decide just how much capital is actually engaged in the business and this will be the basis on which the profits will be assessed. This will not be an easy task, and it will readily be seen that there will also be considerable difficulty in determining the exact amount of profit made in many cases. We fail to see why farmers should be specially exempted from the tax on profits. If there are farmers and stock-raisers who have \$50,000 invested in their business and are making over 10 per cent. on their investment after all expenses, including the wages of the manager, have been paid, we see no reason why they should not be taxed as well as those engaged in any other line of business. We doubt, however, if the Finance Minister is losing much revenue by the special favor he is bestowing on the farmers. A fundamental objection to a tax on profits is that it is a tax upon industry, efficiency and enterprise and tends to discourage those qualities. A business that is carried on in such a way that it makes a profit of only 7 per cent., or 10 per cent., as the case may be, will not be taxed, but let it economize and improve its methods and it will then have to give up a portion of its extra profit. Compared with the ideal method

of raising revenues, a tax on land values, the new tax has many deficiencies, only a few of which are mentioned above, but compared with the tariff it has many advantages. It will certainly produce a considerable amount of revenue and the burden will chiefly fall upon those who can afford to pay.

The only tariff changes announced are an additional tax of half a cent a gallon on gasoline thru which the government expects to get \$500,000 out of users of gasoline engines, and an increase in the duty on apples from 40 cents to 90 cents a barrel. The latter tax is not imposed for the purpose of raising revenue, but is frankly stated to be for the protection and benefit of the British Columbia apple growers. We cannot help sympathizing with the British Columbia fruit growers, many of whom are having a very hard time endeavoring to make a living on land for which they have paid three and four times its real value. It is not just, however, that the people of the West who buy British Columbia apples should be compelled to contribute 90 cents over the fair price on an open market every time they buy a barrel of apples in order to compensate the fruit growers for what they have suffered from real estate speculation. If the government feels that assistance should be given to the fruit growers it would be better to make them a straight grant from the treasury.

In spite of the wide publicity which the work of the organized farmers has been given in the last two or three years and the distinct advantage it has brought to the organization, there are still a large number of our local associations which do not take advantage of their opportunity to make their work known to their fellow farmers. The work of each local association should be published in the local weekly newspaper and by that means it will become known thruout the whole community. The country newspaper editor will be glad to have such reports sent to him and as a general rule will be very pleased to co-operate with the local association in its work. The organized farmers have found that it pays to advertise, and publicity is the best form of advertising.

The organization of the Free Trade League of Canada met with hearty approval by the delegates at the Saskatoon convention and a large number of the officers and delegates subscribed to the funds of the league. The farmers of Saskatchewan, like their fellow farmers in the other Prairie Provinces, fully realize the iniquity of the protective system and have decided to follow the advice of Cobden, namely, to devote a part of their property to propaganda work for Free Trade to save the rest of their property from confiscation under the shelter of the protective tariff.



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS SASKATCHEWAN WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS', 1916, ELECTED AT SASKATOON CONVENTION

Back row, left to right: Mrs. F. Parsons, Rereshill; Mrs. D. J. Christie, Bladworth; Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham; Mrs. Alex. Wallace, Guernsey; Mrs. A. Thompson, Netherhill. Middle row: Mrs. B. R. Pratt, Senlac; Mrs. A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Mrs. W. H. S. Grange, Prince Albert; Mrs. F. Riggale, Eyebrow; Mrs. G. E. Noggle, Lampman; Mrs. G. A. Stock, Burnham; Mrs. J. W. Boutz, Harris; Mrs. E. A. McNeal, Expanse. Front row, sitting: Mrs. J. Ames, Hanley; Miss E. A. Stocking, Dellsie (secretary); Mrs. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon; Mrs. John McNaughtan, Piche (president); Mrs. F. E. Sheppard, Stalwart; Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler (vice-president).



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1916, ELECTED AT SASKATOON

Back row, left to right: W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie; P. L. Craigen, Hazelmere; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Chas. Davies, North Battleford; G. E. Noggle, Lampman; T. E. Gamble, Obermore. Second row: Dr. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; W. T. Hall, Servitan; R. M. Johnston, Eastman; J. N. Burrill, Indian Head; Frank Burton, Vanguard; W. H. Beesley, Belbeck. Front row, sitting: Hon. Geo. Langley, Regina; John F. Reid, Orcadia; A. G. Hawkes, Percival (vice-president); J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw (president); J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw (secretary); Mrs. John McNaughtan, Piche; Thos. Sales, Langham.

Maharg's Presidential Address

The following is the address delivered at the opening of the Saskatoon Convention

by J. A. Maharg

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I appreciate very much the privilege and honor of again being permitted to appear before you at our fifteenth annual convention and to present to you my fifth annual address, and when I can repeat to you again that our association has had another year of wonderful progress and development, the pleasure is indeed doubly great.

Our membership is now nearing the thirty thousand mark. Had it not been for the lateness of the season there is no doubt but that we would have exceeded the number mentioned, and when we take into consideration the fact that at least several thousand of our members have enlisted for active service, the increase in membership is very gratifying.

Our financial position is also very satisfactory. The reports to be presented to you will show a corresponding increase to that of the membership. We have much to be thankful for in the way of material things. It would seem as tho Divine Providence in His wisdom had laid a kindly hand on our shoulder in providing a most bountiful harvest in this the most trying time we have ever passed thru. For this we should feel very grateful, and should husband our resources in every way possible, as it is very difficult to say when these trying times will be over, and even after the real strife is ended it will require considerable time to adjust everything back to a normal condition. As the work done during the past year is being dealt with very fully in the reports that will be presented to you, my address will be brief and will chiefly deal with questions of the future, some of which I hope will present themselves at no very distant date. Chief among those will be the questions arising out of the war.

Trading Activities

There is only one phase of our work during the past year that I will deal with, and that is our trading activities. We hear a great deal about commercializing our organization and turning it into a trading body. Are we a trading body? I submit we are not such in any sense of the word. A trading concern is one that buys for itself and sells to and for others. This we are not doing. We are only buying collectively what we require for ourselves, and selling what we produce in a similar way.

When dealing with this question in my annual address a year ago, I said we were not anxious for a quarrel with any of the established lines of business and would much prefer to do business with and thru them, providing satisfactory arrangements could be made, rather than have to duplicate present facilities, which someone will have to pay for.

However, the antagonism in the trade in general to our movement in this direction has made this almost impossible, and it has now reached the point where, if they do not change their attitude towards us, we will be forced to buy a large amount of our requirements outside of Canada.

Anticipating this, enquiry has been made, and we find that a large percentage of the articles we require can be secured as cheaply and in some cases more cheaply than they can be bought here, notwithstanding the unusually high ocean freight and the recent increase in tariff. No doubt you will be interested in knowing that it is the large wholesale and manufacturing Co-operative Societies in Great Britain that have made this possible. Should we be forced to do this, then the Canadian manufacturers and wholesalers will have only themselves to blame for turning this business into the channel mentioned.

The Liquor Question

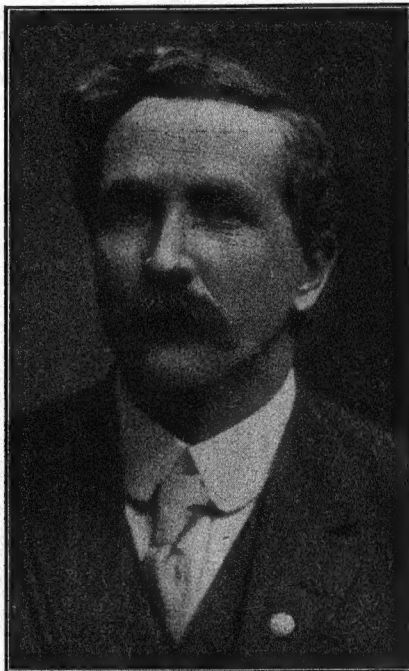
Since our last convention our provincial government has enacted legislation prohibiting the retail sale of intoxicating liquor. While I believe this was a step in the right direction and has worked very well during the transition stage towards prohibition, so general has been the approval that I believe the government would be justified in doing away with the sale of liquor entirely, even tho they have agreed to put it to a vote of the people before granting total prohibition. And when we consider that Alberta is going dry and Manitoba almost sure to follow, it is not pleasant to contemplate Saskatchewan being the source of supply for these two provinces, especially when our government would be the dispensers. Having drawn your attention to this, I leave it with you.

The War

In dealing with this question I may say that as I have no suggestions to offer as to the conducting of it, I will not criticize. True, there have been

mistakes, and more will be made. Who among us have not made them? If there are such, then all I have to say is that they have never attempted very much. While mistakes have been made in England as well as in Canada, yet the greatest mistake of all would have been to have not entered the war.

One serious situation arising out of the war, and one that is liable to affect western agriculture very seriously, is the scarcity of farm labor. Recruiting has been very heavy among the agriculturalists, and the question arises: Will this, after it reaches a certain point, be in the best interests of the Em-



J. A. MAHARG
President
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

pire? Is the question of producing food supplies within the Empire of vital importance? What effect will the purchasing of food supplies outside the Empire have on its finances, even if we had a guarantee that we could secure them from such sources?

Are there other fields of production less necessary where recruits might be drawn from? Are there other fields of production where female labor could be substituted for male labor to better advantage than in that of agriculture? Should it be found necessary to continue drawing recruits from the rural districts, it may become necessary to review our alien labor laws. As constituted at present, it is impossible to contract for labor in other countries. While there is nothing to prevent laborers coming in of their own free will, providing they can comply with the emigration laws, yet I doubt very much if it would be wise to permit any great influx of labor without some method of selection having been used before reaching our borders. While the present alien labor laws have been of vital interest to the trades and labor unions in the past, I think that under present conditions they would consider a temporary modification of it in order that everything possible might be done to assist the Empire in this life and death struggle.

Returned Soldiers

Another serious problem has arisen, one that we should not and must not overlook, is the taking care of our returned soldiers. In connection with this we must be prepared to sacrifice, if it can be called a sacrifice. I am rather inclined to look upon it as a duty, as they are the ones who have made the real sacrifice. We might think we were more or less handicapped by having to employ one who had lost the use of one of his members, or in other ways be partially disabled, yet what is our position when compared with his which has been brought about as much for our sake as his own?

Patriotic Contributions

While the rural population has responded nobly to the call for patriotic contributions since the war began, yet we must be prepared to continue doing so; the need for such is increasing continually. I am fully convinced that this is a work our govern-

ment should do, yet I believe they have a huge task confronting them continually, and I do not think we can afford to see the dependents of any who have gone to fight our battles—for truly they are our battles—suffer want while the governments are deciding what they will do in the matter, and creating machinery to put the same into effect.

After the War

There is great speculation as to what will take place after this war is over. What will be done with Germany? What about our immigration problems and a great many other things which I will not enumerate? Personally, I believe the settlement of them all is contingent on the answer given to the first one, "What will be done with Germany?" Some say, "Dismember her, tear her to pieces and scatter her to the four winds." Others say, "Crush her in such a way that she will never recover again." Some advocate the other nations erecting a tariff wall in such a way as to prohibit German imports, and many other suggestions. Has Great Britain ever treated her enemies in this way after she has emerged victorious from a conflict with them? No. Why? Because she has no enemy after the conflict is over. As an illustration, what did she do with the Boers in South Africa after they were conquered? Continue to crush them? No. She immediately undertook to make them as contented and prosperous as possible. What is the result? What do we find? We find that General Botha, one of Britain's deadly enemies during the South African war, has rendered possibly as great a service as that of any other man for the Empire in the struggle that we are now engaged in.

What, then, will be done with Germany? Only one thing. She will be conquered and compelled to make reasonable restitution. After that she will be permitted to pursue her industry, only from an entirely different viewpoint. Rather than permit any tyranny to be practised over a conquered foe, I am convinced Britain will be prepared to again enter the field, even should it be against those who had been her allies rather than permit a permanent injustice being done, knowing full well that the oppressed would sooner or later rise in their might and strike for freedom. If following these principles have made the Empire what it is, surely they should be good for us as individuals to follow.

I have dwelt on this at considerable length in the belief that one of our greatest difficulties will be the breaking down of the prejudice and antagonism that will have arisen during the conduct of this war, fully believing that unless this can be done it will only be a matter of time until we will be plunged into another conflict such as we are engaged in now.

The cause of the present war has been attributed to German militarism. While this may have been the immediate cause, I believe the real cause dates back years before there ever was a German empire when the people became divided into two camps, as it were. Democracy on the one hand; autocracy on the other, and the struggle is really as to which of those two great forces shall gain the ascendancy. Personally I have no doubt as to the triumph of democracy, and great as may be the cost, I believe we will be the better for it, as I am not quite sure that the principle of democracy was being adhered to within our own Empire, and the general leveling that has taken place among the people will have the effect that when we triumph from this awful conflict, as triumph we shall, we will have an Empire stronger, more united and with a brighter future than ever before.

In conclusion I would ask from you the old measure of courtesy one to another, and to your chairman, that has characterized our previous conventions.

THE CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

But the demand for the conscription of wealth is a very real and imperative demand. That the widow who has given her love and stay to the national cause should be splashed with mud by the luxurious car of a man who has coined drachmas from the life of her breadwinner—that is more than British flesh and blood will stand. That is the consideration which chiefly causes Labor's disquiet and recalcitrance. All else for their country's sake the masses will bear; but this crying wrong is beyond bearing. The common people are rightly asked to give all that they have. But the inevitable corollary is that the superior classes should give at least their excess war-earnings and their superfluity. Even when they have given that, they will have sacrificed incomparably less than the workers.—The Clarion.

Saskatchewan Secretary's Address

The Secretary's report was presented to the Saskatoon Convention

by J. B. Musselman

In dealing with the general work of the association, it is a pleasure to be able to report to you another successful year for your organization and educational work, tho not without its serious losses.

The greatest loss which your movement has sustained during 1915 was that of the untimely death of your late secretary, Fred W. Green, whose untiring service during a period of years did so much to lay the foundations for the rapid growth in numbers and expansion of activities of the association which has taken place during the last two years.

The past year has been one of intense activity at the Central Office, and because of the complex problems arising from the rapid growth of your numbers, the securing of extensive amendments to the association's charter and the defining of a definite policy regarding the raising of capital, the incorporation of locals and the distribution of the surplus earnings of your wholesale business, all the members of your executive have found it necessary to devote much more time to the work of the association than in former years. This has been especially the case with your president, who, quite aside from his ordinary work on the executive, has this year devoted a very large amount of his valuable time to the work.

Valuable Assistance

In securing the passage thru the legislature of the very unusual provisions of the Act amending your Act of Incorporation, you are indebted in no small measure to your director, the Hon. George Langley, whose services in this connection were of much value.

Your secretary considers himself especially indebted, not alone to every member of the executive—for each of them has at all times given him his fullest and freest support and advice—but also to each of the other directors and to your honorary vice-president, Chas. Dunning, whose counsel and full co-operation have always been available.

But the mainstay of your association, as always so during last year, was the unstinted devotion and persevering efforts of your many local secretaries and the other local leaders who so faithfully supported them. The very best men everywhere are required for local secretaries, and none but tried and true Grain Growers should ever be trusted with these duties and responsibilities.

A very large amount of work has been entailed at your head office in the handling of your Patriotic Acre Fund.

Extensive Growth

Your growth in numbers as shown by the actual cash paid to the Central in membership fees has been such as to place the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association an easy first amongst all the Western farmers' organizations, so far as numbers are concerned, but your growth in numbers has not exceeded your expansion of activities and the growth of your power and influence as an educational and propagandist body. Never in the history of the association has so much literature of an educational and informative character been printed and distributed by the association, and never has so much publicity been given thru pamphlets, articles and addresses and thru the public press generally to the activities, the ideals and the purpose of your movement as during 1915.

The association's work of education and organization has received very great assistance from your active participation as a body in co-operative business where by the practice of the true co-operative principles which you have been teaching and by wide dissemination of business information to your members you have not only drawn thousands of farmers into your movement but you have given a practical side to your work of education of a value incomparably greater than that of the direct monetary savings effected by your business undertakings. There is no department of the association's work, the value of which is not pre-eminently educational, and this is equally true of your co-operative activities as it is of your Patriotic Acre campaign.

Twenty-seven Thousand Members

That the newer activities of the association have accelerated rather than retarded your campaign for the creation of public opinion and for the organization of the farmers is fully attested by the fact that never before has the public been so fully informed of your work and also by your growth in numbers. The records of the Head Office show that during the year 1915, and taking no cognizance of members whose fees were in arrears on December 31 last, the actual cash fees paid into the Central prove a paid membership of just around 27,000, including about 1,000 life members. The following are the figures of membership fees received, exclu-

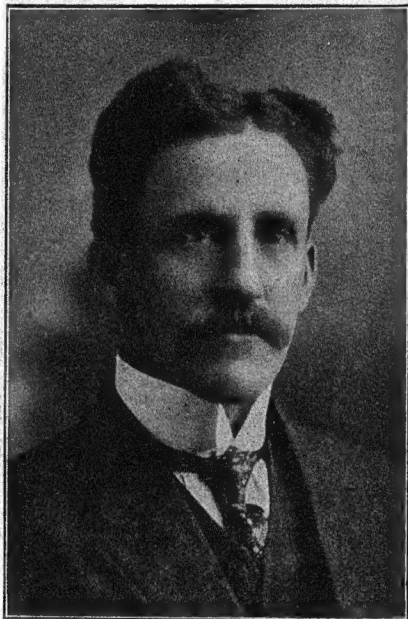
sive of life members, at the Central Office during the year 1910-1915 inclusive.

1910	\$4,820.80
1911	5,591.50
1912	4,393.71
1913	5,428.35
1914	10,080.82
1915	12,947.28

Grants from Farmers' Companies

Because of the enormous disparity in size of the organization districts under the old divisions this report is attempting no comparison of them. In future years under the new arrangement of districts much greater uniformity of size will obtain, and there will be a better opportunity for intelligent comparison of their respective activities.

The total contributions of the association during 1915 to the work of organizing and educating the farmers of the province was \$15,513.09. Besides this very considerable contribution by the associa-



J. B. MUSSELMAN
Secretary-Treasurer
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

tion this work was assisted also by the contributions of The Grain Growers' Grain Company amounting to \$1,500.00 and that of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company amounting to \$2,000.00, making a total of \$19,013.09 contributed by the organized farmers in one year for the prosecution of propagandist, organization and educational work amongst the farmers in Saskatchewan.

New Organization Plan

In spite of this satisfactory showing it is believed that very many of the pamphlets sent to local secretaries for distribution to the members have not been so distributed, and that many circulars sent out have never been read and discussed in meeting. The cost of sending printed matter at frequent intervals direct to all members is prohibitive, as is also the cost of sending representatives of the executive to visit all locals. Yet the latter would be of such great value to the movement, in that men fully informed of all the work of the head office, of the policy and plans of your executive and under the direction of the Central management could give so much information to locals and assist so greatly in lining up your newer activities and in spreading knowledge and propaganda that the secretary has seen fit to recommend that the executive undertake considerable work of this character during those periods of 1916 when meetings of the locals can reasonably be held.

Such meetings, of course, will have to be arranged in series and planned at the head office, as it is not feasible for your executive members to attend meetings at widely separated points, nor can such a series of meetings be successfully carried out without the enthusiastic support of all the Locals in the territories to be visited. If the secretary's recommendation is carried out it will involve practically the dividing of the province into two or more divisions, each coming somewhat under the direction of an executive superintendent.

Women's Section Active

There has been much good work accomplished by the officers of the Women's Section, whose work has been of especial educational value. Attention may be pointed to the urgent need of keeping the

Women's Section in the closest touch with the association generally. The men must not forget that the women have the same standing in the association as they, that the Women's Section is such only when it meets apart from the men, and that when and while present in any meeting of a Local or the Central they are simply members individually just as the men are. The activities of the women when in separate meeting will be reported by the officers of the Women's Section.

During 1915 the secretary attended quite a number of conferences, amongst which were the following: Annual meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario, organization of the Saskatchewan Public Education League, conference at Calgary of British Columbia Fruit Growers with jobbers, dealers, etc.; conference with the Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa; conferences with Provincial Government on Woman Suffrage, and several regarding your charter amendments; the conference of Western farmers with the great financial and commercial interests at Winnipeg, etc. Mention is made of these in order that delegates may ask for information on any of them that they desire to have discussed.

There are a great many matters of detail which your secretary has not seen fit to introduce in his report, but it is hoped that delegates—and especially such delegates as our local secretaries—will have no hesitation during the discussion on this report in introducing and expressing themselves thereon or in asking questions on any matters of general interest.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Year Ending December 31, 1915

Receipts	
Balance as brought forward, December 31, 1914:	
Cash on hand	\$2,320.00
Bank balances:	
General account	7,832.03
Emergency account	2,246.45
	\$12,398.56
Membership fees	12,947.28
Grants—	
Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co.	\$2,000.00
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,500.00
	3,500.00
Interest (bank)	551.30
Buttons	393.75
Literature	508.56
Life membership interest	526.98
Membership tickets	409.77
Emergency account, donations	65.00
Emergency account, interest	110.45
	\$31,411.65

Disbursements	
Salaries	\$ 5,094.85
Literature, printing and stationery	2,638.61
Office postages and express expenses	667.00
Convention expenses (February, 1915)	1,517.17
Rent, light and heat	600.00
Office furniture and fittings	367.15
General and petty expenses	397.16
Premium bonds	41.25
Travelling expenses	1,210.55
Directors' meetings	367.65
Telegraphs	75.00
Telephones	75.00
Legal expenses	491.40
Executive expenses	655.60
Audit	50.00
Exchange	14.35
Expenses of district directors	1,049.13
Canadian Council of Agric. (Ad. ex.)	188.50
Emergency account, legal, etc.	523.77
Patriotic Acre Scheme—	
Women Grain Growers' Ass'n (advance)	750.00
Cash on hand	\$ 541.60
Bank balance,	
general	\$14,851.84
Less O/S checks	3,884.86
	10,966.98
Bank balance, emergency a/c	1,971.03
	\$13,479.61
Advance for expenses to be repaid	1,157.90
	14,637.51
	\$31,411.65

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Receipts—	
Life membership subscriptions	\$798.00
Debenture shares	85.00
	\$883.00
Payments—	
Bank exchange	\$ 2.05
Bal. on hand as at Dec. 31, 1915	880.95
	\$883.00

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Grain Growers' Convention at Saskatoon is greatest gathering of farmers in history of Canada

With an attendance of delegates, their wives and visitors estimated at over two thousand, the fifteenth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association opened in Saskatoon on Tuesday, February 15. While the Metropolitan Church, where the sessions were being held, is the largest building in the city, its capacity was taxed to the limit and beyond. All records of attendance, both of delegates and visitors, were broken.

Monday was spent in preparation by the directors, who worked far into the night so that reports and preliminary business might be in readiness for the formal opening. The women's section, under the leadership of the president, Mrs. McNaughtan, also spent a busy day of preliminaries.

On Monday night the delegates who had already arrived met informally to get acquainted. Vice-President A. G. Hawkes presiding. Many interested delegates took the opportunity of informally reciting their experiences. Upon request of the meeting, T. M. Morgan, originator of the Patriotic Acre Fund, sketched the story of the fund, and in the course of a patriotic and inspiring address aroused much enthusiasm. Among the other matters referred to were improvements in the country's legislation, extravagance in public works and various suggestions for the development of local organizations.

The Opening Ceremonies

On Tuesday morning the opening ceremonies were impressively conducted before a filled church, with all the officers of the association on the platform. The invocation of the pastor, Rev. C. W. Brown, was particularly appropriate, as was also the address of welcome with which Mayor Young followed. On behalf of the city council and the citizens of Saskatoon, he extended a cordial welcome to the delegates. The welfare of the country, he said, depended upon what the Grain Growers were doing. The relationship between city and country was close and each needed the other. The Grain Growers were assisting very materially in the Empire's present crisis. While a few years ago there was no person here to produce wheat, Saskatchewan last year had produced nearly two hundred million bushels of it. He hoped the Grain Growers would be forever above partisanship. They could get along without any particular government, but no government in this country could get along without the farmers. Men were wanted in politics rather than so much politics in men. The president of the Saskatoon Board of Trade endorsed the mayor's welcome.

After extending the thanks of the convention to the city's representatives, President J. A. Maharg drew attention to a vacant chair upon his left draped with a flag, and the gathering rose on their feet in silent tribute to the memory of the late F. W. Green, after Vice-President A. G. Hawkes and Director J. F. Reid had spoken feelingly of the association's loss.

EXECUTIVE REPORT

The report of the executive committee was presented by Thos. Sales, as follows:

In submitting the report of your executive, the members of which are President Maharg, Vice-President Hawkes, Secretary J. B. Musselman, John F. Reid, Thomas Sales and the late Fred W. Green, whose untimely decease we all deplore, and whose wise counsel and valuable assistance is a great loss to this association, we beg to draw your attention to the fact that altho having the power to fill his place the executive have not done so, having decided that out of deference to the memory of Mr. Green no action should be taken to fill his place on the executive until the annual meeting.

During the year the executive held sixteen meetings, as follows:

1915

January 12, Moose Jaw.
February 6, Moose Jaw.
February 15, Moose Jaw.
March 23 to 26, Moose Jaw.
July 27 to 31, Moose Jaw.
October 28 to 30, Moose Jaw.
November 13, Winnipeg.

1916

February 7 and 8, Moose Jaw.
February 12, Moose Jaw.

Legal Department

At last year's convention the following resolution was passed authorizing a legal department:

"Whereas, the Emergency Fund of the association was created especially for the purpose of securing good legal advice for the association, the drafting of proposed legislative measures and the pressing of same upon parliament;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the executive be empowered to establish a legal department of the Central, and to use the money of the Emergency Fund to defray the expenses of such department, and, further, that each local be invited to make each year a contribution to this fund by the holding of a social, concert or entertainment, the proceeds of which shall go to the Emergency or Fighting Fund."

During the year your executive have taken action along these lines, and much valuable assistance and advice has been given to many members. This raises a somewhat important point, and your executive wishes to draw the attention of the members to the fact that all matters upon which advice is

the organization districts, endeavoring to make them more uniform in size and number of locals, and to establish them on what we consider will be a permanent basis.

Canadian Council

In the first week of November your executive attended a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at which action was taken to urge the government to take steps to secure the free access of our wheat and wheat products to the United States market. Another important matter was the suggestion to the Grain Commission of the appointment of a permanent Board of Appeal in connection with the grading of our wheat.

An important conference was held during the same week between the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the commercial interests of the West. This was held at the invitation of the commercial interests, they freely expressing the opinion that at such a conference many matters of mutual interest to both farmers and business men might be freely discussed. As a final result of this conference a joint committee was appointed, consisting of twenty members from the Canadian Council of Agriculture and twenty representatives of the commercial interests, to be known as "The Joint Committee of Agriculture and Commerce." We believe that the work of such a committee if properly carried out in the right spirit will afford a medium for a more thorough understanding of the difficulties that each have to contend with, and cannot fail to result in advantage to all parties concerned.

On account of the large increase in our organization and the various undertakings of the Central Office, extra demands were made on your executive officers to address meetings of locals, picnics, etc., and to assist locals in becoming incorporated. These demands coming from all over the province, which, if complied with, would sometimes necessitate a week's time for one meeting, could not in many cases be complied with. Had a series of meetings been arranged systematically a saving of time and money could have been effected. Therefore, your executive are contemplating arranging a system whereby a series of meetings can be held in the district visited.

Purchasing Supplies

The appointment of a purchasing committee, consisting of President Maharg and Secretary Musselman, in order to deal with business matters which it was found impossible to hold over for executive meetings, delegating to them authority to purchase and close contracts, except in cases involving any large amounts, which are referred to a full meeting of the executive.

At last year's convention a statement was presented to you by the secretary that the association and The Grain Growers' Grain Company were contemplating entering into an agreement. This agreement was completed early in the year and is still in force.

Several informal conferences have been held during the past year between executive officers of the various farmers' organizations in an attempt to bring about a closer federation of all these bodies. All are agreed that such a federation would be in the best interests of the farmers' movement as a whole. Considerable progress has been made along these lines, and a committee has now been appointed to draft a detailed plan whereby each body will be given a free field where they can render the best service.

Your executive, having decided to issue to each life member a certificate suitable for framing, offered prizes for the best design for such a certificate submitted by our members. The prize winners in this competition are as follows:

First prize design, J. G. Stark, Keeler.
Second prize design, J. Carrothers, Wiseton.
Third prize design, G. McCallum,

Special mention is made of the following, and it was decided to award a special prize of a suitable book to Miss Dorothy A. Rose, of Keddleston: P. Bergstrom, Venn; Rovia Reeves, Brithdir; Alfred Curzon, Pleasant Dale; H. Cressy, Dollard.

Resolutions were passed at the last convention authorizing the raising of capital for the trading

Continued on Page 12



THE EXECUTIVE OF 1915

Back row—J. F. Reid, late F. W. Green, Thos. Sales.
Front row—J. B. Musselman, J. A. Maharg, A. G. Hawkes.

sought by members should be laid before the local and submitted thru the secretary, except in cases which are purely of a personal and private nature, the reason for this being that unless the communication comes from the local secretary we have no means of knowing that the applicant seeking advice is one of our members. Two important cases have been taken up during this year by your executive.

Trading Rights

The Hafford case, in which one of our Co-operative Associations was prosecuted as a transient trader, was successfully appealed, and the right of our associations to conduct their business was established beyond any doubt.

The case of Haug Bros. & Nellerme vs. Murdoch, another case which our solicitor thought of sufficient importance and general interest for the association to take up, was also appealed successfully, and probably may still have to be fought out in a higher court.

These actions have somewhat depleted the Emergency Fund to some considerable amount. Up to the present no remittances have been received from locals in accordance with the resolution passed.

Patronage Dividend

On the business done during 1914, your executive passed a resolution declaring a patronage dividend of one and one-half per cent.

A special report of the Patriotic Acre Fund and your other patriotic contributions will be submitted to you in due course.

A vast amount of literature, booklets, pamphlets and articles of an educational character have been distributed amongst our locals and our members during the past year. This no doubt has been of material help in furthering our organization work, and has resulted again this year in an increase in membership which is highly gratifying.

The large demand for organization literature has led your executive to give considerable thought and discussion to the advisability of publishing a periodical of our own from the head office. This probably might be practical if coupled with an increase in our membership fee, and we feel that our members should give this matter careful consideration.

During the year we have made a redistribution of

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

AFTER SUFFRAGE, WHAT?

If the women of Manitoba had a dollar for every piece of gratuitous advice that has been handed out to them since they entered into citizenship they would all be rolling in wealth by this time.

It runs something after this fashion:

"Don't expect too much of your new privilege." "You should begin at once to do something about the vote of the foreign women." "You should realize that you have a big work before you to educate the great mass of indifferent and ignorant women who have been enfranchised."

All of which, coming from the men of our own particular province seems to us naive, to say the least. Granted that the vote has its limitations, the fact remains that it is of sufficient importance for men to fight and die for it, and that no government would ever dare to try to take it away from a section of the community which has once enjoyed full citizenship.

Then about the foreign women, who have suddenly become such a bogey in the minds of some of our leading male citizens. The foreign men are greatly in the majority in our province, but the men voters have not, to the best of our knowledge, done anything about them up to date, except to debauch them at election times.

Finally, there is the great mass of ignorant and indifferent women about whom our friends are so concerned. No truthful person would think of denying their existence, but there must also be a tremendous body of ignorant male voters, or the affairs of our province could not have reached such a pass as they did last year, and I have yet to learn of the existence of a single society organized by men to educate the voter, between election times on the questions of the day.

All of which being true does not make the responsibility of the new women voters less, but it does make the advice we are receiving from the old male voters seem rather superfluous.

That the new citizenship of women may be effective it is the intention of the Political Equality League of Manitoba to reorganize itself into an educational league to interest and instruct both men and women in the issues likely to come before them at election times. It is fully recognized that it will not be easy to keep up the interest in abstract education that was shown in a specific propaganda, but an attempt is to be made to popularize the important issues of the day. Also it is felt that it would be a great pity to confine this instruction to women when the men are obviously so much in need of it. So here's to the new league and may it grow and prosper.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WOMEN AND HOMESTEADS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Before attending the recent convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta held in Calgary, I was requested to try to bring to the attention of the convention the subject of homesteads for women, on an equal footing with men. Time was short, many questions and problems had to be considered, and this matter was crowded out; but I feel it is only fair to the many women interested to bring it to the notice of the public, thru the medium of your columns. One of the speakers at the convention reminded us of the fact that the Dominion Government had sunk millions of the country's money dusting around the dirty corners of Europe, trying to scratch together a population for our Western provinces, and they have succeeded. Thousands of Turks, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Austrians, etc., have been dumped on our prairies, knowing nothing of our language, laws and institutions, and caring as little. The best of our farming lands are eagerly offered to them, and more money is poured out in the attempt to educate and Canadianize them; and now that the war is on, the public treasury is again called into requisition to keep them under guard, so that they may not blow up our railway bridges, elevators, etc. But a Canadian or British-born woman, no matter how highly educated and capable she may be, nor how loyal and patriotic she is, unless she is a widow with one or more minor children, cannot acquire one foot of Canadian land without paying down the cash for it. Many of the arguments used so effectively in the cause of woman suffrage could be used as truthfully in this matter and need not be repeated.

Women, as well as men, are taxed for the support of the government, and if the government has any natural resources to put at the disposal of its citizens, why should at least the half of those citizens

be discriminated against, especially when property rights under or above the soil, such as minerals, or timber, may be acquired by women as well as men? By permitting a widow with minor children to homestead, and also by the sale of South African scrip to both married and single women, the ability of women is admitted.

Why should a spinster or a widow without children not be allowed a home on the prairie, and why should a married woman not have a little property in her own name, if they are willing to work and struggle for it?

One shrewd woman, the mother of a returned soldier, suggests that if the mother, wife or sweetheart were allowed to take up land while the soldier was gone it would, in part, solve the problem of providing for the disabled soldiers at the end of the war.

I have heard politicians discussing this matter say, "Women out in the West are too precious to be allowed to kill themselves roughing it on a homestead; women are made to be protected and cherished." Now I think the days are past when such platitudes will cut any ice. What of the thousands

their first lessons? The husbands and sons are just what their mother, sisters and wives make them (very nearly). Show me a man who is a crook, and I am not afraid to say his wife is not innocent. How could it be otherwise if she lives with him? When women write complaining about their husbands, I wonder why did they marry—and Mary Nicolaeff tried it a second time. There are exceptions, but the average farmer is just as anxious to make his home comfortable and farm work less slavish for his wife as she is; but, where is the money to come from, for many years after beginning at the bottom, the land must be properly cultivated with proper implements and horses? Then there is hired help. All these are expensive, but we depend on the fruits of this expenditure for almost everything. We do without all we can in the home till such time as we hope to see all the above paid for and a bank account. By this time our children have been going to a little school and just passing time—a new teacher every term, who gets his stipend and goes off looking for a better, it may be a town school. We must make a change if we do not want our children to go thru life handicapped as we have been. Until we have proper rural schools there is no use talking about "back to the land and beautiful homes." We must go with our children and have the oversight of them, as they are of vastly more importance than wheat, money and homes. One can have a cosy home at little expense, but a good deal of planning and work on the part of the mother, cosy but simple. As elaboration has become almost sinful this is to be desired.

We need co-operation in our homes, schools and churches, as well as in buying and selling. A wise man has said "a nation will never rise above the character of its women." Neither will a district, nor a home, so let us begin at self, if we would help our men and boys to better things. "To thine own self be true." "Be noble, and the nobleness which lies in others, sleeping but not dead, will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

A MAN'S CHUM.

The other day I met a woman who confessed that she and her husband and children were farming three sections of land, they had not a single labor-saving device in the home. There is not a solitary instance of people in our Western provinces who are land-poor, who, in their efforts to start all their sons off in life where they end up, live in less comfort than people in cities who have very small salaries. The suggestion concerning the steam plow applies to these people only.

In my opinion this state of affairs will have to be altered before the daughters of farmers will consider a farmer as desirable a husband as a town or city man. At present, given equal nobility of character and equal income he isn't, from the woman's point of view. As country homes are equipped today the life of the town or city woman is infinitely easier than that of the country woman. I've tried them both, and I know. So does the average country girl. We can preach contentment with farm life to our girls until we are tired, but until we give them reason to be contented with it they are going to pine for the flesh-pots of Egypt.

Then, again, our friend says that the children are simply marking time in the country school, and in order to give them a chance they have to move away to town. It is the picking up and moving away of the farmers which makes consolidation of schools difficult, and even where consolidation is an impossibility, if the farmers were prepared to invest the money it costs them to move into town in paying the salary of a first class teacher in their own school the moving would often not be necessary. It requires a specialist to teach a country school properly, and in order to get the proper service farmers will have to be prepared to pay the salary of a specialist. When I say a specialist, I mean a teacher who has been trained, so that she is prepared to open the eyes of her pupils to the wonders and possibilities of rural life, instead of weaning them away from all interest in their surroundings. Such a teacher is worth to a prosperous rural community not six hundred dollars, but eleven or twelve hundred dollars, with a good home, rent free thrown in.

F. M. B.

Three thousand saloons, a number of breweries, wholesale liquor houses and distilleries were put out of business in seven states across the border on New Year's Day. The states affected are Iowa, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Arkansas and South Carolina.



ONE OF THE FROST KING'S PICTURES

of capable women who have no one to protect and cherish them, but have to depend entirely upon their own resources for a living? Let me say, that the married woman who goes forth on the prairie to homestead with her husband has to rough it and endure the same privations as he and often to work even longer hours. This country needs homes, and it needs loyal, patriotic citizens. Why then should its daughters not be allowed to take up homes, on an equal footing with its sons?

JEAN STEVENSON,

Craigmyle, Alta.

FARMERS CAN'T AFFORD COMFORTS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I like reading The Guide, yes, all of it; but sometimes I think you are not just as fair as you should be to our farmers. In your prize offer in the last number you say, "Just pretend that she has half the price of a steam plowing outfit." Now most farmers where I live are doing without such an outfit and many will always get along without. But even if they could afford such, I think it is more needful that they should have it than that one half should be spent on a farm home in the West. I would not brand such a man as selfish. The Guide and you, Miss Beynon, are, if we read aright, strong advocates of Co-operation. How can you consistently do so in other things while neglecting the very base of operations—Marriage and the Home? So many seem to forget when writing of farm grievances that our men and boys are mothers' sons. If they are domineering or unfair, who is at fault? They are with the mother all their most impressionable years, and often later, yes, even till they go to homes of their own. If they are thoughtless of their mother and sisters, who is to blame? If lacking in honor, where do they get

Farmers' Week in Manitoba

Great crowds attend the many conventions held at the Manitoba Agricultural College

The Agricultural College has been the Mecca of the farmers of the province of Manitoba during the past week. Annual pilgrimage is made to Winnipeg by farmers and their wives to attend the various meetings held during "Farmers' Week." Nearly every year it has been a pleasure to report that interest has been on the increase, but this year the attendance has exceeded all expectations, and the interest taken in all the various branches of work has been remarkable. Particularly is this true of the women's meetings, held under the direction of the Home Economics Societies. Very truly was it said by a speaker at one of the Agricultural Societies' convention meetings, "If there is anything about your business that you can't do yourself, leave it to the ladies." The ladies decidedly did things. A great deal of the credit for the success of the meetings is due to the extension department of the college, of which S. T. Newton is director. The program was very carefully arranged, each speech naturally developing the subject under discussion. The grain exhibit or, to give it its official title, the soil products exhibition, was decidedly one of the best ever held in Western Canada, and the quality of some of the grain shown was phenomenal. The sweepstakes wheat was declared by the judges, one of whom was Prof. John Bracken, of the Saskatchewan University, who assisted in placing the awards at the International Soil Products Exposition, Wichita, as the very best sample of wheat they had ever seen. After this exhibit there can be no question as to the excellent quality of grain which can be grown in Manitoba, and the intention of the extension department, as outlined in the program, of exhibiting the prize winning grain at most of the big international grain shows, marks an advance which cannot fail but be very beneficial to the West as a whole and the province of Manitoba in particular. One of the outstanding features of all the speeches, exhibits and competitions was the emphasis placed on the value of interesting the farm boys and girls in all the various phases of farm work. The great possibilities for agricultural development thru the whole-hearted interest of the coming generation in farm work seemed to be the keynote of the meetings, and it is to be hoped that lasting benefit will result in every community thruout the province from the references to and suggestions made along this line of work.

Another very noticeable development was the increasing emphasis laid upon the value of co-operation. Many speakers referred to the great possibilities in rural communities which the real, unselfish application of the principle of co-operation along almost every line of work would develop. The vastness of the field before the agriculturalist is slowly being more clearly realized, and it is to be hoped that a great deal of practical benefit will result from the numerous ideas and suggestions made during convention week.

Good Seed Day

Tuesday, February 15, was "good seed day" at the Manitoba Agricultural College. At the sessions of the branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association 125 members registered, and a great deal of interest was taken in the practical addresses presented. Emphasis was laid all thru on the great value of pure seed and on practical seed selection as a means to obtain this seed. The president, Prof. T. J. Harrison, drew attention to the exhibit of hand selected seed in the soil products exhibit, and urged all delegates to study it carefully. He spoke of the work of the boys' and girls' clubs as follows: "There is another group of young men I wish to introduce to the members of our association. They are the eight boys and young men from the boys' and girls' clubs who took part in the competition this year in the production of registered seed. As president of the association and head of the field husbandry department of the college, I am extremely interested in these young men and students from the high schools and college, for I believe it is largely thru them that we will eventually be able to improve the general quality of our seed thruout the province."

W. T. G. Weiner, one of the district representatives, gave an interesting and instructive paper on "How to make head selections from the seed plot." He emphasized the fact that mass selection was

really the only practical method for farmers. At the afternoon session, L. H. Newman, the Dominion secretary, gave a talk full of facts and suggestions on the production of registered seed in Manitoba. Some very important remarks were made concerning the general lack of information which abounds among farmers concerning their seed. For instance, an investigation into the quality of Manitoba seed was made by the Dominion government in 1913. In that year samples of seed were taken by inspectors from the drills of farmers in different parts of the province and submitted to a careful purity and germination test. In Manitoba 146 samples of oats, 60 of barley and 100 of wheat were taken. Of the 146 farmers from which samples of oats were taken, 62 did not know the name of the variety they were growing; 65 were growing Banner and 7 Abundance, the remainder other varieties; 67 treated their oats to prevent smut, and 79 did not. The average number of noxious weed seeds per pound of oats was 369, the largest number in any one pound, 2,153; of less harmful varieties, 5,993. In germination the average was 90, the lowest 18.

In the case of barley 55 farmers out of 60 did not know the variety, and 35 out of 60 did not treat for smut. Average number of noxious weed

great cry these days, he said, but he himself was more interested in keeping on the farm the boys and girls who had grown up there. If the government in his country gave any assistance in the way of helping people on the land, it would be for the men who had stayed on the land, and not for those who had gone into the towns and failed in speculation. People were too much accustomed to the wrong viewpoint as far as life on the farm was concerned, and children had always been encouraged to go to the cities, and no teacher in his school experience had told the advantages of staying on the farm. What was needed was a revolution in our educational system, beginning with the public schools, where the children were taught practical lessons and given a new attitude toward agriculture. For twenty-five years the great newspapers of the country had been lampooning the boy off the farm, and a perverted education had held sway in the United States and in Canada, too. That day was passing rapidly, and such institutions as the Agricultural College were doing much to bring that change about. The speaker emphasized the importance of giving the boys on the farm animals worth working with and caring for, and declared that the whole secret of the question was in giving the boys

the kind of an education that would make them judges of livestock, the breeding and care of which was the finest business in the world. Such a course would not only result in getting more out of the efforts expended, but would mean a great deal of satisfaction to the boys. The proper training of the girls was just as important as that of the boys.

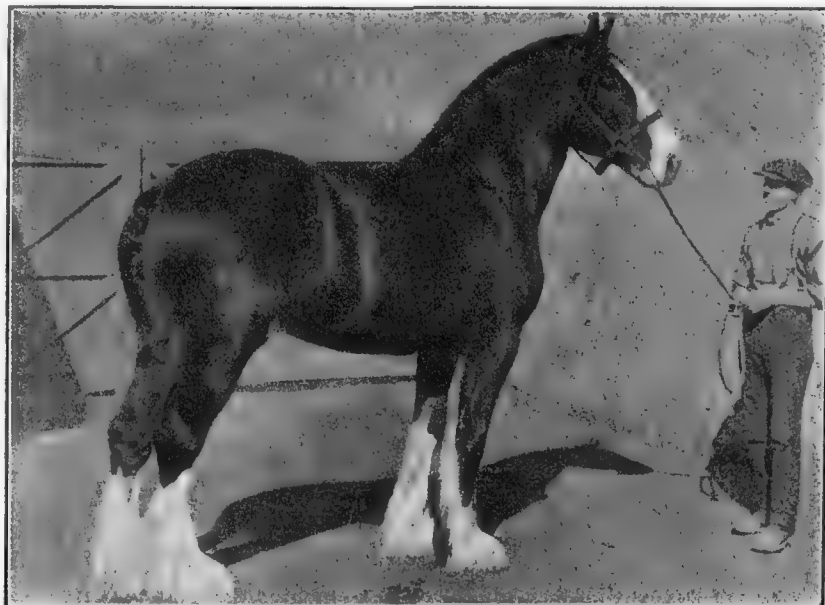
Stress was laid upon the importance of having agricultural instruction of a practical nature. Agriculture had suffered for many years because the farmer would not believe that science could be brought to bear on his business, and still more because of the kind of men they used to send out from their colleges to tell the farmer how he should do his work. But all that had been changed. Now, keep the practical and scientific united and the farmer would listen, and send his boys to an institution to learn. The speaker closed with a tribute to life on the farm and a plea for the kind of real training which would produce an agriculture bringing contentment, happiness and pleasure, and the feeling of a good work well done.

The meeting of the Agricultural Societies on Wednesday, February 16, was reasonably well attended,

altho it must be admitted that the interest taken and business done was not at all as great as it might have been. There seems to be a lack of any definite plan of action in these meetings, and instead of keeping to one topic and finishing with it, several entirely different subjects will be referred to by as many different delegates and no definite practical business is accomplished. In his address of welcome President Reynolds spoke of the wide difference there exists even today between facts as they are known in agriculture and their actual use in practice. He wanted to know who was to blame for the tardiness with which these known practices which would improve farm conditions immeasurably were being adopted. The problem was to get at the backward farmer, and he, speaking for the college, would be only too glad to hear from any delegates present of a way to get at these men. There was a partial solution for this problem in the organization of boys' and girls' clubs, and he urged upon all present the necessity for assisting this movement in every way within their power.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, delivered a remarkable address on the breeding of dairy cattle, the delegates to the dairy convention coming into the auditorium to hear him. He displayed a profound and intensely practical knowledge of his subject, and his delineation of the status of the livestock breeder, "who raised living things, and who raised them to perfection," was powerful and made a deep impression on his hearers. He said the first thing necessary was good cows. It was also necessary for a farmer to have a herd of a nature that would produce a second generation of cattle better than the first. Mr. Marshall said that if dairying was to be successful, great attention had to be paid to breeding. He referred to the record of Holstein cattle in America.

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"Royal Fern," Clydesdale stallion. First in the aged open class and reserve for the Cawdor Cup and the Bryden Shield at the Glasgow Stallion Show, 1915. Exhibited by John Pollock, Largside, Glasgow.

seeds per pound of barley 71, largest in single sample 854. Germination average was 86 and lowest 33 per cent. In wheat the average number of noxious weed seeds per pound was 78, largest in a single sample being 967.

Taking the average number of weed seeds pound for pound in the case of the three crops and sowing at the average rate, 160 weed seeds would be placed on each square rod of land in the case of oats, 32 in barley, and 44 in wheat.

Let us see, said Mr. Newman, what the use of better seed would mean to this province. Supposing that there was used seed which on the average would give five bushels per acre more than we get during the average season. With wheat at \$1, oats at 45c, and barley at 60c, the increase of five bushels per acre on these three crops would mean an added revenue of approximately \$16,000,000 for wheat; \$3,000,000 for oats, and \$1,500,000 for barley, or a total of \$21,000,000 annually.

Excellent papers by W. C. McKillican, of Brandon, and J. Bracken, Saskatoon, were given on "Cultural Methods" and the "Production of Good Seed," both of which appear in full on another page.

The election of officers showed few changes. The officers for 1916 are: President, Prof. Harrison; vice-president, W. C. McKillican; secretary, J. H. Bridge, assistant to the professor of field husbandry, M.A.C.; executive committee, northwestern district, Geo. Dow, Gilbert Plains; southwestern district, W. R. Brockinton, Elva; eastern district, John Weiner, Miami.

Keeping the Farm Boys

At the evening meeting Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture of Alberta, was in great fettle, and gave an extremely interesting and valuable address on "The boy and some plans to keep him on the farm." "Back to the land" was a

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

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department, and acting on these instructions your executive have decided to raise capital in three distinctive ways.

1. By debentures to be held by incorporated locals.
2. Individual debentures.
3. Life memberships.

It is highly gratifying to your executive to be able to report that at every district convention the plan was submitted and met with approval and a large number of life memberships enrolled. Your executive take this opportunity to make this appeal that the slogan of this convention be, "Every Member a Life Member."

The Women's Section

A short verbal report was given by Charles A. Dunning in regard to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and its development.

A feature of the afternoon was the hearty reception accorded the president and secretary-treasurer of the Women's Section of the association. Mrs. Violet McNaughtan made an excellent presidential address, while Miss Erma Stocking's statement reflected much commendable progress in the development of the women's organization.

Mrs. McNaughtan said:

I have the honor to submit to you my second annual report, the second annual report of the women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

The year has been an exceptionally difficult one. In the early part a scarcity of money, later a shortage of labor, a heavy harvest and a prolonged threshing have in many cases almost disorganized the work. Yet in spite of these hindrances, an astonishing amount of work has been accomplished by our Association.

Immediately following last convention, your president, together with vice-president and secretary, attended a meeting of the Provincial Equal Franchise Board, where, together with the representatives of other women's organizations interested in this subject, we prepared plans for the securing of woman suffrage. Present indications point to the reward of our efforts.

In May I was chosen to be a member of the delegation arranged by the above mentioned board to approach Premier Scott regarding the extension of the franchise to women. Our Association was unique in that it was represented by both men and women, for our Central secretary, Mr. Musselman, and Mrs. S. V. Haight, our own vice-president, made equally strong pleas. I wish that all our members could have heard them. This memorable visit will go down into history; it was mentioned in the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament this session. As I sat in the House, amidst the large and influential gathering, it came to me that were it not for our Association the countrywomen would have been unrepresented that day.

One of the first acts of your executive was the compiling of the year book at the request of your board of directors. Probably, for reasons before mentioned, the book was not applied for so extensively as could be wished. I would remind this meeting that if our clubs desire literature to be prepared they must do their part in helping to circulate it.

During the summer I spoke at a number of picnics and rallies. And just here I would like to suggest that speakers be invited to rallies rather than picnics. At a picnic, where sports and games are the order of the day (as they should be), the speaker feels she is speaking on sufferance, whereas an entirely different atmosphere prevails at a rally.

Fraternal Work

In May I was invited as fraternal delegate to the Homemakers' convention, where I was enabled to understand, from the reports of the numerous delegates, what great factors in the life of the province the two country women's clubs are becoming.

In November, as one of your executive, I attended a meeting of the Y.W.C.A. Travellers' Aid Committee in Saskatoon, to confer with Miss Kate Lane, their Dominion representative, with a view to formulating a plan whereby the Y.W.C.A.—serving as it does both town and country—can be recognized as a district

institution and a knowledge of its service spread thruout the country districts.

In January, as fraternal delegate, I attended the convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta. I found very progressive work being done, and also that both directly and indirectly, the sister organizations are helping each other. Before another year passes I hope

lying fact to me is that we have obtained recognition. My letter files show correspondence from coast to coast, from women of every class of organization. They are glad of the medium thru which they can co-operate with the country women on women's questions. Now that we have gained this recognition it rests with one and all to maintain and justify it.

Our Future Policy

I would like to see this meeting outline a definite policy for the coming season.



THE BEGINNING OF THE THAW

that we shall enjoy the same pleasant friendship with our Manitoba sisters.

At each of the district meetings which I attended at Wynyard, Prince Albert and Saskatoon a very sympathetic hearing was given to the questions that I presented, which shows that if we women will intelligently and thoroughly consider what we want we can get the strongest backing in the province to secure it.

In our work this year the most grati-

We know that while the war lasts our members will continue their efforts in Red Cross and Patriotic work. To this must be added our duty towards our returned soldiers. We cannot do too much for them. If we could only divert for their use the money that some of our citizens are grafting out of the war loans! Does the horror of the "graft" game strike us sufficiently? Four important questions before us are: "Medical Aid

FARMERS' BUSINESS NUMBER

On the Development of Co-operative Buying and Selling

In the near future we plan to publish a special issue of The Guide devoted entirely to the business conducted by the various farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces. This will include the business of the big farmers' companies and associations, as well as the local associations and any other purely farmers' organizations. In order to make our Farmers' Business Number of real interest and value, we want to receive a report of the business conducted by every local group or association, or union of farmers in the three provinces. We would like to have the secretary or some other member of the association write us a short, interesting article telling us just what business the organization has been doing, what is being purchased, and how much saving has been effected by this co-operative or collective buying. If the association is incorporated that should be stated in the article, and under what Act the incorporation was made. We also want to know whether a retail store is being conducted or a wholesale warehouse, or whether supplies are simply being ordered by the cartlots and handled immediately by the farmers as soon as the cart arrives. We would like to know how many farmers there are in the incorporated group or the unincorporated group, and what has been the effect of this collective business on the association. We would like to know also whether non-farmers are allowed to participate in the profits, or whether they are allowed to purchase at all. We would also like to know whether any local association or group of farmers have erected Grain Growers' or community halls in which to hold their meetings. Our special number is to show the volume of business done by the organized farmers and the methods by which it is conducted and the benefits it has brought to the community. We do not put any limit on the length of the articles, but we would like them to contain all that would be of interest to farmers living in other communities. Helpful suggestions of any kind in the articles will also be welcome. The articles may be written by the secretary or any other member of any local group. Together with the article we would like to have attached on a separate sheet, a list of the names of firms from which the more important of the various supplies have been purchased. No matter how small the business that has been done, we want a report of it to publish in our Farmers' Business Number.

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|---|
| For the best report we will donate a cash prize of \$8.00 |
| For the second best 6.00 |
| For the third best 4.00 |
| For the fourth best 2.00 |
| And for the next five Each 1.00 |

The best report is not necessarily that which shows the largest amount of business being done. The first prize may go for a well written article, and it matters not whether the volume of business is large or small, so long as it has been well conducted and the benefit to the community has been marked. All articles for the Farmers' Business Number must reach The Guide office not later than March 11. Write on one side of the paper only. Address all contributions to:

THE EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

and District Nurse," "Pure Food," "Women's Part in the Rural School Problem," and "Our Part in the Prohibition Campaign."

In all these questions our enfranchisement will mean a great deal to us. I have been told that the W.G.G.A. is trying to cover too big a field. It is the field we live in and we cannot afford to neglect one phase of our work, particularly when we have asked for a greater responsibility. The thanks of this meeting are due to the various officers of the Central board for the help they have given your executive, and particularly to Mr. Musselman, who has never failed to give us his best attention whenever asked. By inviting your president and secretary to some of the sessions of the Central board meetings, the necessary link between the two parts of the Association is established.

Our Association

Our G.G.A. is contemplating a great development. Many phases are of special interest to the women members. How can we help further the work? By interesting ourselves in it. What a splendid thing it would be to have a great number of our women life members. Do we realize how a life membership will help to build a permanent social structure, which, supported by the talents, time and energy of our members, will make our Association something to be proud of and a worthy monument to our endeavor.

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN,
President.

Women's Secretary Reports

Miss Erma Stocking reported as follows:

It is with pleasure that I present my annual report as secretary of the women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

I am gratified to be able to state that the membership has increased until our women's sections number one hundred. With an average of sixteen members we have an estimated membership of sixteen hundred. As Red Cross work consumed the energies of many women in the rural districts, our organization work did not result in the increase of numbers that last year would seem to warrant.

The activities of our members have been confined mainly to Red Cross and Patriotic work. It is with pride that I bring to your notice the splendid patriotism of our Women Grain Growers. Clubs report that they are helping the Red Cross Society in every way that they can both by work and money. They have also generously contributed to the Belgian Relief Fund. Concerts have been given where large sums were raised for Patriotic purposes. Practically every women's section has sent cotton and linen to the Red Cross Society and have given of their handiwork. A number sent amounts reaching the sum of sixty and seventy-five dollars. Another in conjunction with their local raised five hundred dollars to aid the Saskatchewan hospital unit.

The next most noticeable result of the work of the members is the promotion of social intercourse. The bond of a common interest that Grain Growers' work gives goes far in promoting the fraternity of feeling that must be existent in a progressive community. The added interest in farm life that arises from the work removes the idea of leaving the country as soon as riches arrive.

For Community Betterment

Work for community betterment shows the progress made during the past year in developing the possibilities of women's sections. Bratton and White Bear sections took an initial step when holding a community fair. Flowers, vegetables, farm and field products were shown. The young people were given prizes for good exhibits. Dinsmore encouraged the planting of trees and shrubs in the school yards in the vicinity. Red Lake and others have worked strenuously to bring a bit of beauty to the bare cemeteries. Senlac has solved the problem of a community centre by raising money to build a large hall. They find it a means of keeping the community spirit alive.

Rest rooms are being established by other women's sections. The closing of the bars has proven a boon in this respect, as a room in an hotel is now often rented for a rest room, the women now being able to enter the hotel without being exposed to undesirable surroundings.

Other clubs have contrived to obtain an organ for their school, helping to make

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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

WAINWRIGHT DOING BIG THINGS

R. H. Watson, secretary of Wainwright Local, No. 260, reports as follows: Anyone who is still in doubt and desiring ocular proof of the ability of the western farmer to conduct his business on a sound and economical basis, not only in his own interests but in the larger and nobler spirit of co-operation in the interest of the whole farming community, had but to visit the monthly meeting of the Wainwright Local, No. 260, held in the Knights of Pythias Hall on Saturday last. President J. W. Wood, in his characteristic way, transported the imaginative sense of each member to that memorable and historic gathering of the United Farmers of Alberta, met in convention at Calgary from January 18 to 21, 1916. In a general way President Wood outlined the principal items of business dealt with at the convention, and in a very lucid manner depicted the course of that magnetic inspiration which seemed to dominate not only the farmers, but every one of the multifarious interests represented in the persons of the peers of education, the press, representatives of various government departments or railroads and of kindred organizations of the Grain Growers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In his closing remarks the president appealed to all to stand fast by the progress they themselves have thus far achieved, and in pressing forward to greater things to endeavor to strengthen their numbers, that they as units not only of their own local union but of a vast co-operative organization of the United Farmers of Alberta, must earnestly endeavor to so influence the existing legislative, commercial, educational and social conditions that the humblest of their members may be enabled to rise above a mere existence and take his rightful place in the building up of the mighty empire. Vice-President J. H. Dawson, on behalf of the members, congratulated President Wood on his election to the directorate of the Central Association in representation of Battle River constituency, which embraces ninety-five unions and eight auxiliaries. President Wood in reply thanked the members, saying he considered his election an honor to Wainwright Local.

Second Vice-President D. A. McDougall in a few well put remarks recounted the important part the farm women had played at the convention. He gave a racy account of the procedure adopted in electing the director for Battle River constituency, gallantly noting the admiration and praise of every elector for the able manner in which the chairman, in the person of Mrs. Graham, secretary of Tring Local, conducted the business.

Delegate John Reid reported the results of an interview he had while at Calgary with the vice-president of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. on the question of having a farmers' elevator built at Wainwright. The matter was fully discussed by the members present, and a resolution in favor of the movement was carried unanimously, thirty of the members subscribing to the stock necessary as a guarantee. The consideration of prices for the various supplies required by members resulted in orders being booked thru the union for large quantities of formalin, gopher poisons, fence wire and posts, sugar, salt, flour, bran and shorts, also for farm implements and several horses. The meeting then adjourned. The board of directors, augmented by three members, met later and partially arranged the details of a concert and dance to be held on March 10 in order to stimulate the social relations of the fraternity, their families and friends.

CRITICISM BENEFICIAL

A joint meeting of the men's and women's unions of McCafferty, No. 415, was held on February 5 in the schoolhouse, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the delegates to the conven-

tion. The secretary, H. Spencer, reports that the meeting was a real success, and the promoters of same are to be congratulated. The delegates gave excellent reports, and were themselves a good illustration of the object of conventions—that of enthusing the individual, who will in turn transmit that enthusiasm to the people of the district to which he or she returns. The amount of discussion indulged in proved that the spirit was keen. Adverse criticism of the work of the union was presented, and altho unhappily put, Mr. Spencer says he believes it did more good than harm. The ladies contributed very largely to the success of the meeting, not only by being present themselves but by the well-timed cup of tea handed round which the men thoroughly appreciated, but which, unfortunately, no one had sufficient forethought to thank them for in the form of a motion. However, if there is any truth in the old saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," they need have no fears about lack of appreciation, the enjoyment being too obvious. The union is not as strong numerically as in previous years, but they have now reached a stage where they can live from within, as a large proportion of the members feel the necessity of the U.F.A. and are willing to do their share towards its development. Even if their progress is slow, it will be permanent, and they hope to prove the power of organization in their own locality and to see those that are at present sceptical ask to be allowed to join.

CO-OPERATION AT CEREAL

Cereal Local Union, No. 480, held their regular meeting in the Farmers' Elevator on February 5, 1916, with President Dovers in the chair. Eleven members were present, and one new member was enrolled. George Waldorf, who was the delegate to the convention, delivered his report, and on conclusion of same was given a hearty vote of thanks. The secretary was instructed to write for freight rates on fence posts, and also for prices on baled hay. He was also instructed to write to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Co., and suggest to them that they send five or six cars of coal immediately.

BERENICE RE-ORGANIZED

On Saturday afternoon, January 29, the Berenice Local Union, No. 531, was re-organized at the Berenice schoolhouse with an initial membership of twelve. The officers elected were: President, W. Rees; vice-president, W. B. Nicholson, and secretary-treasurer, E. W. Sjodin. Four directors were also elected, and W. P. Green was made honorary president of the local. The meeting was not so well attended as was expected, on account of the cold and stormy weather. However, those present were very enthusiastic, and with the efficient president, vice-president and board of directors there is every reason to predict a successful future for the Berenice Union. They look forward to doubling their present membership at an early date and entering at once upon the practical activities of the association.

PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENTS

Thomas Partridge, secretary of Stonelaw Union, No. 655, has forwarded a check for \$45, as a contribution to the Red Cross Fund. He states that he has not yet got all the subscriptions in, and hopes to be able to send a further contribution when he does. This amount was raised by means of an entertainment and dance. A splendid program was prepared, but the weather was so very cold that they did not have as large an attendance as they had hoped for. Mr. Whiteside, M.P.P., and two other gentlemen gave addresses which were much appreciated. Another entertainment is to be given on March 22, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, also a masquerade ball on February 29 in aid of the same fund.

BULWARK DOING WELL

H. Mather, secretary of Bulwark Local Union, No. 416, reports as follows: As we have got well started in another year, I thought I would let you know that this local is still in existence and going strong. This year bids fair to outstrip any other both in membership and co-operative purchasing. We have fifty-one names on our roll at present, and thirty-six members paid up for the year. Recently we purchased a carload of coal at a saving to the members of 35 cents per ton. We also purchased thru a local dealer 5,000 pounds of flour, at a saving of 40 cents per sack. We held a dance on January 18, which was a success in every way, and we cleared \$30 after paying all expenses. There is a local man bringing in a moving picture show on the 9th of this month to the U.F.A. Hall, with a big dance after the show. With decent weather it should be a great success.

ALTORADO MEMBERS WORKING

Joseph Maddaugh, president of Altorado Union, No. 268, reports that the union had a splendid meeting on February 1, after the delegates got home from the convention. They are working hard for new members, and hope to have a good report to show at the end of the year. He orders two of the photographs taken at the convention, and also one of those taken in Edmonton last year, as the union intend to frame them and hang them in the U.F.A. Hall.

CARBON ENTHUSIASTIC

E. A. Best, secretary of Carbon Union, No. 378, reports that a meeting of that local was held on January 28, 1916, President W. M. Douglas being in the chair. The principal topic of discussion of course was the annual convention. J. Derouin was present and gave his report as delegate, which was very interesting. The able manner in which the convention handled questions of national as well as local importance and the oratory displayed by a number of delegates was an eye-opener to our delegate. The sentiment of the union is that they should send at least one new delegate to each convention, as every delegate who has been sent so far has come back full of enthusiasm and with the interest of the farmers at heart. An experienced delegate probably helps the convention more, but a new delegate means an addition to the band of workers of the local union. Means of raising funds for the local were also discussed at the meeting, and it was decided to try and secure Nash and Burnett's Hall for March 17 and get up an entertainment for that date. One new member was enrolled. Meetings will be held on the last Wednesday in each month, so the next one will be on February 22, 1916.

WARM MEETING IN COLD WEATHER

F. J. Powell, secretary of Edwell Local Union, No. 53, reports as follows: With the thermometer standing at 45 below, the members gathered at the school house on Wednesday evening, January 26, to hear the reports of the delegates sent to the convention held in Calgary last week. Mr. Comer gave the meeting a very interesting and lucid account of the proceedings, interspersing his remarks with several humorous anecdotes which caused considerable amusement. His explanation of the matter of agricultural credits was exceedingly interesting and caused considerable discussion. Various questions were fired at him about the subject, and certainly he stood the bombardment well and made things very clear. The members were very gratified to find that the Edwell Local Union stood so well in point of paid-up members, and by the looks of things the membership of 1916 will beat that of last year. Owing to the number of resolutions brought up at the convention, it was not possible to hear the result of all, as the hour was getting late. It was therefore resolved to take the remainder at the next meeting, to be held on February 9, at the usual hour, when it was expected a bigger crowd would be present. It was arranged to hold a box social on February 14, to be named a Valentine social, the proceeds to be

divided between the union and the Red Cross Fund. A strong committee was appointed and a splendid program anticipated. During the winter months a series of papers will be read by members and others, to which everyone, including ladies, is invited. The secretary will give a paper on "Rural Homes and a Woman's Part Therein," on a date to be announced later. The meeting adjourned at 11 p.m., having thoroughly enjoyed the proceeding and looking forward to the next meeting.

GOPHER POISON

At the request of several of our unions I am quoting herewith sections 4 and 5 of the provincial ordinance known as "An Act Respecting Poisons." This is the Act which I referred to at the convention, and it appears to be the only one under which poison can be set out for any purpose whatsoever, and would therefore apply to the putting out of poison for the purpose of fighting the gopher pest. The act would be obviously quite unworkable for such a purpose, and is of course being disregarded by hundreds of farmers thruout the gopher season. In view of this fact the resolution was submitted to the convention and passed, and will be taken up with the government by the legislative committee prior to the opening of the session:

"4. No person shall set out poison, except it be upon his own premises, within one mile of any public road or trail, or within two miles of any dwelling house or camp, nor shall poison be set out unless it is mixed with grease and placed in a hole or hollow in a piece of timber or other material, or is placed in a vessel.

"5. Every person guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$100 on summary conviction."

AIMING AT A CENTURY

W. T. Barber, secretary of Irma Union, No. 117, reports that the union held a meeting on Saturday, February 5, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected, namely: President, W. G. Clarke; vice-president, J. H. Elliott, and secretary, E. D. Johnston. Five directors were also elected. The members look forward to a good year and hope to make the local one hundred strong this summer.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$2,735.40
Acme Women's Auxiliary	15.00
Poplar Dale Local, No. 595	16.25
Hanna Local Union, No. 536	20.00
	\$2,786.65

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$ 743.39
Claysmore Local, No. 660	34.50
Frank Olson, New Norway Local, No. 293	5.00
Willow Hollow Union, No. 332	10.50
Halkirk Local Union, No. 140	36.20
Sounding Lake Union, No. 670	61.05
Tring Union, No. 24	17.75
Sounding Lake Union, No. 670	5.50
Doley Union, No. 658	15.40
Kirkpatrick Union, No. 651	13.75
Stonelaw Local Union, No. 655	45.00
	\$888.04

U.F.A. Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$ 978.50
Coaldale Union, No. 362	125.00
Morrin Union, No. 459	33.00
Kenneth Watson, Provost	10.00
	\$1,146.50

Canadian Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$196.45
Winona Union, No. 161	50.00
Twin Lakes Union, No. 635	1.00
Willow Hollow Union, No. 332	10.00
Tring Union, No. 24	17.75
Spring Ridge Union, No. 80	64.00
Camrose Union, No. 575	9.90
	\$349.10

Polish Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$15.00
H. E. Halvorsen, Claresholm	20.00
	\$35.00
Willow Hollow Union, No. 332	\$50.00
for a cot in Red Cross hospital.	

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**GRAND PRIZE
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THESE are the days of heavy horse power expense. The horses are idle. Hay and oats are worth so much it's a shame to use them for feed. It takes five acres of land to raise enough to feed one horse one year. Horses are at the top of the market, with prices higher than for years past. The market for horses is so good that, even at these higher prices, they are easy to sell. What better time could there be to consider replacing some of your horses with a Mogul 8-16 kerosene tractor?

You can use a Mogul 8-16 with profit for about all the work you are now doing with horses—the tractor does it better and cheaper. It takes less of your time to care for it. It increases the amount of land you make a profit from—five acres for every horse it replaces. It is the right size for most of your belt work. It burns any fuel oil—kerosene, naphtha, benzine, motor spirits, enabling you to use the cheapest fuel you can buy.

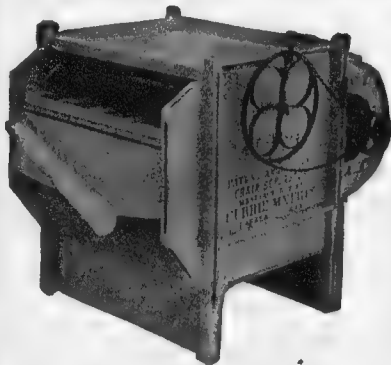
Why not plan to sell some of your horses now and save the winter feeding? Mogul 8-16 will take their place and do your spring work in time. Write today for our 100-page book "Tractor Power vs. Horse Power," which we will send promptly if you'll only ask for it. Write us at the nearest branch house.

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Mr. Farmer! This Angle Sieve grain and seed separator is something entirely different from all other grain cleaners. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat and no wheat lost in the separation; oats from barley and chaffing oats. Especially good on cleaning flax seed. Webber mills are all equipped with a force feed, which automatically conveys the required amount of grain to be fed the full width of the sieve, no matter how much chaff or dirt is in the seed. Made in three sizes. Prices \$35.00, \$40.00 and \$90.00, fully equipped. Bagging extra, \$10.00.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

MACDONALD DISTRICT MEETINGS

Andrew Graham, director for Macdonald constituency, will hold meetings at the following places:

St. Claude, February 28.
Rathwell, February 29.

Treherne, March 1.

Glenboro, March 2.

Stockton, March 3.

R. C. Henders, president of the Central association, will accompany Mr. Graham. The officers of the district association of Macdonald are proposing making a vigorous campaign of organization work for the balance of the winter.

ORGANIZATION WORK

Organizer McGuish has been in the Nesbitt, Carroll and Souris districts re-organizing the branches at these points with considerable success and will hold meetings in the western part of the province at the following points:

Ebor, February 22.

Cromer, February 23.

Butler, February 24.

Reston, February 25.

Not much has been done in the work of organization since the New Year on account of the bad roads and severe weather.

NO MAIL ORDER TAX THIS SESSION

Announcement has been made in the public press that the question of taxing mail order houses will not be taken up by the government at the present session, but the question of securing new sources of revenue to meet the requirements of the provincial treasurer will have to be taken up at the next session of the house. It may be taken for granted that those interested in protecting country merchants from the competition of mail order houses will be active thruout the year in trying to show the government reasons why some steps should be taken to relieve them of that competition. Believers in the single tax and a surtax on vacant land held for rise in value will also have an opportunity of convincing the government of the equity of this method of providing revenue for purposes of the Government. Many farmers theoretically believe in the doctrine of "the people must rule" but very few of them have learned to take the initial steps in learning how to rule.

OTTERBURNE ASSOCIATION

The secretary of this branch reports an increase in membership this year. They now have 67 names on their books, of whom seven are ladies, including two teachers. This branch had 60 paid-up members in 1915. They have been successful in securing a tri-weekly rural mail service, which is proving a great convenience to them thru the past severe weather. Two out of their three local merchants belong to their branch and have given them assistance in their co-operative buying of apples and flour, etc. This is as it should be, where all work together for mutual good of the community. We hope other branches may be able to make as satisfactory reports.

MINIOTA CONTRIBUTION

The secretary of the Miniota association sends in a contribution of \$48.00 from their branch, to be devoted to the Red Cross work.

FORREST SETS GOOD EXAMPLE

The sum of \$50.00 has been contributed to the Brandon Chapter I.O.D.E., by the Forrest Ladies' Grain Growers' association, per Miss Marion Allen, to provide comforts for the soldiers at the front.

NOTE.—This is a practical way of showing our appreciation of the sacrifices made by our soldiers who are at the front in our defence. Forrest association sets a good example for other branches to follow.

BASSWOOD BRANCH

This branch has this week remitted \$100.00 as a contribution from 16 members to the war relief fund. They

are holding their annual ball on the evening of the 25th inst.

OAKVILLE PATRIOTIC ACRE RECEIPTS

The following have contributed to the fund from the Oakville district:

W. V. Anderson	\$50.00
Geo. Blight	25.00
Jos. Maloney	25.00
H. Asselstine	5.00
Miss Davidson	10.00
Miss Bradshaw	10.00
Miss Parker	10.00
Jno. Davies	20.00
J. H. Stewart	50.00
E. Morrow	25.00
D. Thompson	10.00
W. Solomon	23.00
F. H. Anderson	25.00
R. Murray	20.00
J. C. Elliott	20.00
C. H. Burnell	40.00
Christie Bros.	25.00
Geo. Wells	75.00
W. Thomas	20.00
Jas. Christie	25.00
I. Jackson	5.00
Metcalfe Bros.	50.00
N. Armstrong	5.00
Geo. Earle	10.00
J. G. Black	5.00
W. Holliday	40.00
A. Doherty	2.00
Wm. Hannah	5.00
G. Smirl	1.00
Jas. Hamilton	20.00
R. Morton	25.00
T. McMullen	5.00
Jno. Cochrane	10.00
W. Asselstine	10.00
J. S. Wood	50.00
H. C. Christie	25.00
J. Grant	5.00
R. Laurens	2.00
W. Laurens	5.00
A. W. Parker	5.00
Jno. Gilmore	5.00
A. McShannock	50.00
A. McKinnon	5.00
A. T. Smith	25.00
A. Hawkes	15.00
Jno. Parsons	20.00
A. Miller	10.00
J. L. Mountain	5.00
A. Nichol	5.00
G. L. Miller	5.00
Ralph Manning	5.00
H. H. James	10.00
Julia Miller	1.00
R. G. Miller	1.00
E. Preddifant	1.00
A. K. Ross	5.00
Don. Morrison	20.00
Jas. Holmes	10.00
Alex. Gibbs	5.00
Ida Burke	2.00
Ern. Miller	2.00

Total \$1,005.00

The secretary, Wilfred Metcalfe, reports that there is still more to be collected in the district with some articles contributed, which will be sold and the returns applied to this fund. It is being generally divided among the Returned Soldiers' Fund, Patriotic Fund and Red Cross and Belgian Relief funds as the contributors have directed. We are pleased to know that many of our branches are taking more interest in getting in the returns from the pledges.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RECEIPTS

Previously acknowledged	\$6,045.00
Silverwood Ass'n	31.80
Henry Rose—Bethany Ass'n	10.00
Woodmore Ass'n, per J. D. Baskerville	25.00
W. H. Ditch, Minnedosa P.O.	30.00
Rosburn Ass'n, per—	
Ed. Simpson	20.00
Jno. Young	20.00
J. J. Stitt	20.00
Wm. Mitchell	20.00
C. T. Smith, Miami P.O.	25.00
Moore Park Ass'n, per—	
E. W. Meadows	23.00
S. H. Beattie	10.00
Carberry Association	1,200.00
Oakville Association	1,005.00
Miniota G.G. Ass'n	48.00
Basswood Ass'n (additional)	100.00
James Stevens, Kenton branch	31.59
Total	\$8,664.39

Trading Department

The following report of the trading department of the Association was submitted to the Saskatoon Convention by J. B. Musselman, managing director

Many phases of the work of the Association during the year 1915 have already been dealt with in the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Executive of the Association and the secretary's report. This report will therefore deal as far as possible only with those problems of the Association which relate themselves more closely to the work of the Trading Department, its relationship to the Locals, and the relationship of the Locals to it.

The growth of the work and expansion of activities of the Trading Department has been very considerable during the year. Many problems and difficulties usually encountered in establishing and systematizing a new and rapidly growing business have been experienced as well as many problems not encountered by other bodies. The difficulties of organizing and training an efficient office staff have been very considerable, and these have been greatly augmented because of the fact that an entirely new and untried kind of business is being carried on. The very character of your organization, with its exceedingly democratic form of government, and especially your attempt to carry on the business of distribution of supplies by methods and along lines for which the whole vast fabric of commercial organization of this country has not been fitted, places the business of your Association in an entirely new field, and that in a sense quite different from what has been the case with any other of your business undertakings.

In the form of government of the other branches of co-operative business which you have instituted, such as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Commission, both of which have been so phenomenally successful, there is also a full measure of democracy. Both of these businesses have also had to contend with the keenest of competition, at times the most unfair, but they have had the great advantage of having their entire business, from the initial step to the final closing of the transaction, under one central management and control. In both of them this central control is obviously necessary, and in all probability it must be retained in perpetuity. In the Association, however, it has not been deemed by yourselves wise to institute the same centralized management as in the strictly commercial branches of your movement.

Local Leaders Developed

It is considered that the preservation of the local unit, with a wide measure of autonomy, is essential as a sound basis for the entire structure of co-operative organization of the farmers. In the Association, therefore, you have seen fit to retain in the Central only such power of direction of the activities of the Locals as the latter see fit to yield to it, and this circumstance alone precludes all possibility of full uniformity of action, of method, or even of policy, on the part of the various units comprising it, and thus complicates enormously the whole work of central management. For this serious handicap in the building of a business organization, there is, nevertheless, a compensating value which cannot be reckoned in dollars, for it tends to the creation of local leadership, and, by leaving in the hands of the Locals the responsibility of managing their own affairs with their own men and their own money, it tends to build up that strength, efficiency and self-reliance which alone can win for our people their proper place in the economy of the social structure of this country.

It must be evident, however, that one of the greatest problems which faces you today is the problem of binding your Locals firmly and permanently together into one provincial unit strong enough to withstand and to subdue its enemies, having the unwavering loyalty and support of each of its constituent units, and at the same time according them the fullest measure of self government. In the elevator company, for instance, the business of the units is the business of the head office; it can be more or less definitely gauged and provided for, but in the Association the business of your local units may or may not become the business of your Central. Yet this business also must be provided for, and that not from day to day, but indeed many months in advance of the time when your head office can possibly know what business your Locals will offer it.

Enemies Are Active

Another of the very big problems of your head office and one which the other co-operative businesses have not had to contend with, is the extreme apathy and, in not a few cases, active antagonism of the very people with whom your Head Office requires to do business. While the exporter of wheat will purchase as freely and as gladly from the farmers' companies as from others, there is not the same impartiality on the part of the manufacturer, the miner, the miller, the canner and the importer in connection with the wholesale business of the Association. They see the possibilities of big business with the organized farmers, and they no longer doubt that you have amongst you the kind of men who, with training and experience, can successfully direct big business enterprises, but they do not believe that the members of the Association as a body will permanently stick to their own business organization. Already they have succeeded in getting a portion of the business of the Locals without securing it thru your Central Office, and they believe that it will be possible to break down your movement by scattering the business of the Association and preventing its concentration thru your own channels. By the offering of special inducements, some of them, such as secret commissions to Local secretaries, actually of an immoral and criminal character, and by the temporary offering of special cut prices to Locals instead of to the body as a whole, they hope to scatter the buying of the organization as to leave it weak and powerless, and thus finally to consummate its downfall.

Relations with The G.G.G. Co.

The fact that The Grain Growers' Grain Company, as well as the Association is in the field for the wholesale supply of farm commodities has constituted another of the real problems of the Association. Your executive had hoped that this field of activity within Saskatchewan might be left to the Association for the reason that the distribution of car load shipments of supplies can scarcely be carried on successfully without the agency and activities of the Association and the organization of its Locals, and because so far as this province is concerned practically the whole of this business originates in the Locals of the Association, is dependent upon them for its creation and is properly the business of the Association.

The company has many shareholders in Saskatchewan, and its directors were of the opinion that in justice to them they ought not to quit this field of activity. True to the earnest desire on the part of the leaders of both bodies that there should be no avoidable duplication of facilities or fruitless overlapping of activities on the part of Western farmers' organizations, the Association and the Company finally entered into an agreement under which all the business originating in Saskatchewan for such lines as the Company handles, excepting only the grain business, is to be done thru your Head Office, the Company and the Association sharing equally in the wholesale earnings thereon.

In the supplying of machinery the Company is bearing the major portion of the expense, while in the supplying of some commodities the Association bears practically the whole of the expense. It is, therefore, not maintained by either the Company or the Association.

SEEDS

A Message to Seed Buyers

LAST SEASON we sold more thousands of bushels of Seed Wheat, Oats and Barley combined, direct to the consumer than any seed concern in Canada.

THE HARVEST OF 1915 was the most bounteous on record, but some Crops did not produce that Standard of germinating capacity suitable for Seed. Caution in procuring supplies is therefore more necessary than usual.

THIS SEASON we offer the best procurable anywhere. The following are indisputable leaders in High Grade quality, strong growing power, purity and general excellence.

WHEAT—Marquis—McKenzie's Gold Standard	Stock No.	Price Brandon	Calgary
This brand is a pledge of quality to the buyer. The best obtainable. It took second prize at the World's Congress, only failing to get 1st prize by 2 points.	3185	\$1.70	\$1.80
WHEAT—Marquis—McKenzie's Selected.	3186	1.40	1.55
Per bush.	3205	3.50	3.75
WHEAT—Marquis—Registered per 100 lbs.	3204	3.50	3.75
WHEAT—Red Fife—Registered per 100 lbs.	3212	.95	1.05
OATS—Banner—McKenzie's Special Strain.	3213	3.85	4.10
Per bush.	3215	1.00	1.05
OATS—Banner—Registered, per 100 lbs.	3216	1.35	1.50
OATS—80 Day or July. Per bush.	3219	1.40	1.45
RYE—Spring—The sure Hay and Fodder Crop. Per bush.	3220	1.55	1.75
RYE—Winter—A most desirable crop. We confidently assert that thousands of bushels more will be planted in 1916 than any preceding season.	3225	\$3.10	\$3.40
RYE—Winter—Pedigreed Stock	3226	3.10	3.40
Prices quoted on above are for quantities of 10 bushels or over. Bags 25 cents extra, containing two bushels, excepting Registered Stocks, which contain 100 lbs.	3227	3.80	3.95
FIELD PEAS. The great Fodder Crop can be fed to any kind of stock. Highly relished by all.	3228	3.80	3.95
Golden Vine.	3229	3.80	3.95
Canadian Field.	1018	3.80	3.95
Canadian Beauty.	1019	3.80	3.95
Prussian Blue.			
Black Rye Marrowfat.			
White Marrowfat.			

Price quoted are for quantities 5 bushels or more.
Also Grand Stocks of Corn, Barley, Clovers, Grasses, Alfalfa, Flax, Millet.

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Try the following recent introductions, which rank first in their respective classes.
RADISH—Giant White Strasburg (1090). Undoubtedly the largest, whitest and best flavored Radish yet offered. There is nothing to equal it in size, firmness of flesh and delicious flavor. A table delicacy for the epicure. Packet, 10c.; oz., 25c.; 1 lb., 60c.; 1 lb., \$1.50 postpaid.
TOMATO—Alcority (1308). A genuine Canadian introduction of last season. Very prolific and unsurpassed flavor. Packet, 10c.; 1 oz., 30c.; 1 lb., 50c. postpaid.
PEA—Quite Content—Distinct from any other. Do not miss this. Order early. The largest Marrowfat Marrowfat PEA. Pkt., 5c.; 1 lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 40c. postpaid.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

tion that this arbitrary division of earnings is equitable, nor that the agreement is one under which the work could be permanently carried on with general satisfaction, but the very fact that the Company and the Association have found it possible to work amicably under such an agreement and each to live, as it has done, fully up to the spirit thereof, possibly has done more than any other one thing to hasten the day when under a wise and statesmanlike federation of all the interests of Western organized agriculture there will be brought about conditions which will secure to each body of the federation a free hand in that particular field of endeavor wherein it is best fitted to serve the needs of our people and that will guarantee to each body of the federation the encouragement, assistance and loyal support of every branch of the entire movement.

But by no means are all your prob-

lems only of the Central. Many of them are intimately related to the activities at the local points. Your Locals are carrying on a kind of business with which they are not familiar, and for which few of their officers have any other fitness than a devotion to the cause of true democracy together with a desire to assist in the consummation thereof. There is a tendency on the part of members to expect all the benefits and the savings which may be effected by doing their own business without assuming the financial responsibilities, the inconveniences and the risks formerly carried for them by middlemen, and without according proper assistance and fair remuneration to those of their number doing the work connected with their business.

There is the possibility that we have been developing co-operative organizations more rapidly than we have been imbibing the ethics of co-operation, and

herein lies a real peril to your struggle for a true democracy.

While deprecating the practice of the business world of exacting profits from the needs of the many, it is possible also even under the guise of Co-operation to accept a service without making fair returns therefor.

In the absence of a magazine of your own published from your Head Office and going to all the members, there is little opportunity for the Locals and the Central to exchange views. It is therefore hoped that full and free discussion of all matters of general interest relating to trading activities, trading policy, incorporation, affiliation, raising of capital, distribution of surplus earnings, etc., may take place during this session.

The business of the Co-operative Wholesale Department has shown a gratifying increase during the year, recording a total turnover of \$847,152.49,

on which there was made a gross revenue of \$34,911.57, which together with \$725.70 interest received, shows a total revenue of \$35,636.27, from which was paid a total expenditure of \$19,024.90, including a reserve for claims and contingencies of \$500.00, leaving a net profit for the year in this department of \$16,611.37.

Trading Department Balance Sheet

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1915.

Assets.	
Cash on hand	\$ 316.93
Cash in bank	3,327.16
Accounts receivable	72,330.17
Merchandise and supplies on hand:	
Twine at Moose Jaw \$569.25	
Twine at North Battleford	109.00
Formaline	1,288.86
Roofing	2.75
Machinery	29.25
Apples	515.61
Flour	1,160.00
Printing and Stationery	53.04
Stationery	345.33
	4,073.09

Office Furniture and Fixtures	1,765.55
Less depreciation	176.55
	1,589.00

\$81,636.35

Liabilities.	
Accounts Payable	\$55,538.37
Reserve for Claims and Contingencies	500.00

Surplus, brought forward from Surplus Acct.	25,597.98
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\$81,636.35

The Manufacturers' Attitude

After the secretary had read the report of the co-operative department, L. H. Mutton, head of the purchasing department, answered a question as to whether any difficulty had been experienced in obtaining supplies from manufacturers. The question came from a lady delegate, and Mr. Mutton's reply was that such difficulty had been experienced, but that the manufacturers were beginning to realize that it was a losing proposition to fight them. The value of having a "fighting fund" surplus was evidenced by George Taylor, K.C., the association's solicitor, who cited the case of Haug Bros. and Nellerme vs. Murdock, the latter being a farmer who could not have fought the implement agents without the support of the association. Great enthusiasm was aroused when the president declared the association was prepared to carry this case to the privy council if necessary, no matter what it cost, and amid much enthusiasm the convention unanimously passed a resolution to this effect.

The relations between the local organizations and the Central Office of the association came in for some discussion, and Secretary Musselman lucidly explained many points about which enquiry was made.

A Thorough Discussion

The report of the co-operative department was discussed paragraph by paragraph, and a lengthy debate upon co-operation in all its phases was projected. Mr. Musselman suggested sending out special men among the locals so that there might be a greater uniformity in their business methods, lack of which was partly due to the autonomy which the locals enjoyed. A delegate raised a point which the secretary characterized as one of the biggest problems, the tendency on the part of the units to do business thru channels which for the moment offered the best advantage. Loyalty could not be depended upon permanently for any business undertaking which was not fundamentally sound as a business proposition. Conditions in Lancashire and Scotland were described by various delegates, who scored the idea of co-operation which savored too much of company promoting rather than co-operation in the truest sense.

Delegate Graham, of Lloydminster, thought The Grain Growers' Grain Co. should be their co-operative wholesale, for that company was well equipped for the purpose, and the association was

Continued on Page 37



More Value for Every Dollar of the Price

This NEW Series 17 Studebaker 4-cylinder model is the GREAT 4-cylinder value of the year—a car that offers the discerning buyer MORE visible, tangible, PROVABLE value for every dollar of the price than any other 4-cylinder car on the market.

And the price of \$1165 is possible only by reason of Studebaker's unexcelled manufacturing facilities, GREAT financial resources, long years of manufacturing experience and LARGELY increased volume.

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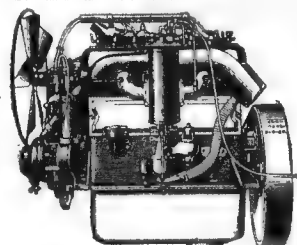
Four Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-pass.	\$1165
Roadster, 3-pass.	1135
Landau-Roadster, 3-pass.	1465

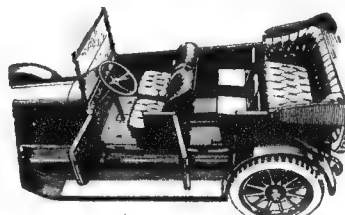
Six Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-pass.	\$1395
Roadster, 3-pass.	1365
Landau-Roadster,	1695

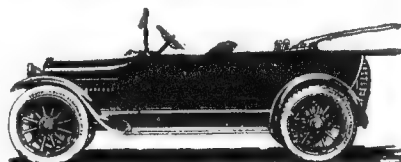
F. O. B. Walkerville



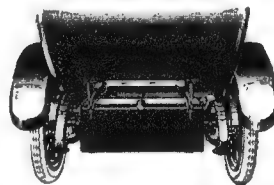
—it buys MORE Power—a big 3 3/4-inch bore x 5-inch stroke motor that develops FORTY Horse Power—the most POWERFUL 4-cylinder car at the price



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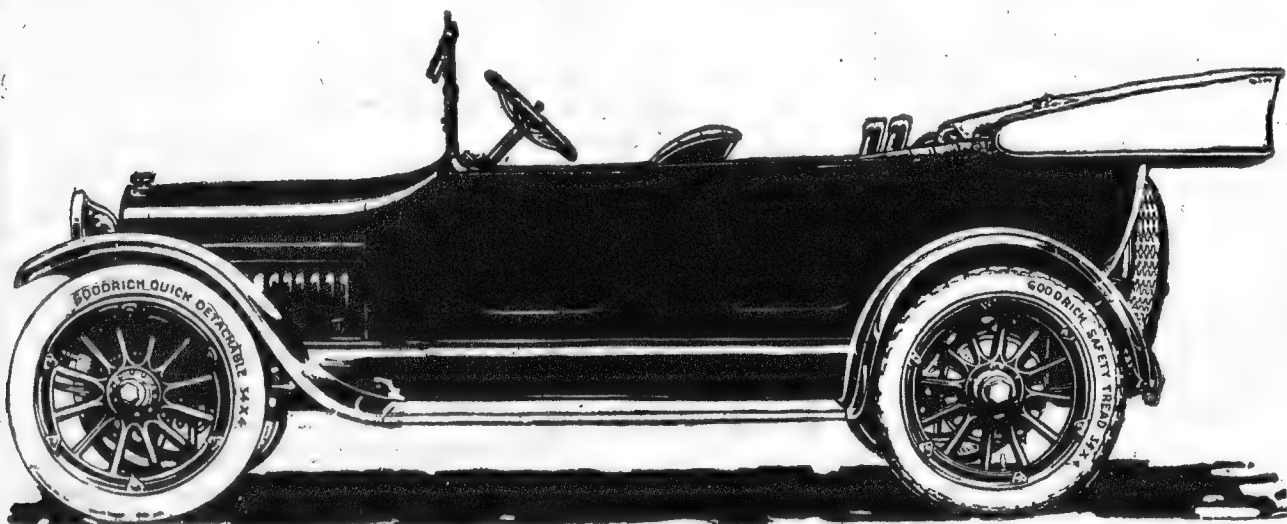


—it buys MORE Beauty—a handsome car, luxurious in its finish and graceful in its long, smooth, flowing lines—finest hand-buffed, straight-grain, semi-glazed leather upholstery.



—it buys many NEW Conveniences—such as the gas tank removed from the cowl to the rear of the chassis—the new design, overlapping, storm-proof windshield—the adjustable front seats—the more conveniently arranged instruments.

See them all in the car at your dealer's



The Hail Insurance Act

J. E. Paynter Tells Convention of Work of the Commission

The Tuesday evening session of the Saskatoon Convention was opened with an address by J. E. Paynter, hail insurance commissioner for Saskatchewan. When he glanced back over past events he said he wondered sometimes what the Government would have done without the Grain Growers. Much of the Government's popularity was due to the fact that it had enacted advanced legislation that had been brought forward by the Grain Growers' Association.

Referring to the Hail Insurance Act, Mr. Paynter said that when first placed on the statute books the act was necessarily raw in its nature. The legislature was dealing with something never dealt with before in like manner, and it had been almost impossible to foresee in connection with the act certain things which practice taught them were necessary.

The Inspection System

The first year they had no arrangement in connection with inspection work, except that when completed by the inspector a report was sent to the hail commission, the same as in line elevator companies. A system was introduced in the second year whereby the farmer with a loss had been given a receipt. They also introduced a system of re-inspection, somewhat similar to the re-inspection of grain at Winnipeg. The claimant was given the right of arbitration, and this had worked so well that during the past season there had been very few complaints from any part of the country.

Out of something over four thousand claims this year only about fifty called for a second inspection; out of the fifty inspected the second time only two men called for arbitration, and in both cases the arbitrators rendered a verdict in favor of the commission. It would be seen, therefore, that almost absolute satisfaction had been given.

A Striking Comparison

In summarizing the work done during the whole three years Mr. Paynter gave the total revenue as about \$2,600,000. Out of this about two million dollars had been paid back to the farmers in indemnities. In contrast to this record the other hail insurance companies had collected about three million and returned one million. Of every dollar collected by the commission in the three years, seventy-three cents had been returned in payment of claims; that left twenty-one cents of each dollar for surplus account after six cents had gone for expenses. On the other hand, the nineteen other hail insurance companies in Saskatchewan had been able to pay back out of each dollar only thirty-seven cents, the other sixty-three having been absorbed by expenses and profits.

The losses paid this year out of revenue had amounted to \$670,000, and all of these claims had been paid with the exception of about six hundred dollars, enabling the carrying of about \$200,000 to surplus revenue. Instead of going out of the province in payment of dividends to stockholders, that money had remained as the property of the farmers under the hail insurance act.

It was Mr. Paynter's belief that such service as this could be produced in other lines of activity. He believed that the time would come when farmers would ask whether a concern was run for profit before they would do business with it.

Additional Insurance

Twelve municipalities had been added this year, increasing the revenue from nine hundred thousand to close onto a million dollars. It had been expressed quite commonly that the rate of indemnity per acre should be increased to ten dollars and the insurance doubled. This would not be a fair proposition. When this legislation had been obtained they had asked the government to make it five dollars per acre, as that was enough to cover the

work and the seed that went into the ground. If a man got haled out he would be remunerated for the trouble and expense to which he had been put. The farmers of the province had received really more money than they paid in, getting the insurance for cost, owing to the fact that taxes were collected from lands held by speculators. The commission had come to the conclusion in connection with additional insurance that it would be far better to adopt a system where the commission gave this additional insurance up to an additional five dollars per acre, but that this additional insurance would be optional, not compulsory. A resolution from the convention favorable to such additional powers would no doubt have great influence with the provincial government. A request had already been made that the commission be allowed to make individual contracts with men situated in municipalities under the hail insurance act. They were more likely to get that than if they included the whole province. When the municipal hail insurance convention met at Regina, from March 7 to 10 next, there would be opportunity for fuller discussion.

Co-operation Invited

Mr. Paynter closed with a plea that the same close feeling existing between the directors of the Co-operative Elevator Company and the Grain Growers' Association should exist between the Grain Growers and the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission.

Asked why it was that the claims were not paid sooner than they had been, Mr. Paynter replied that in 1913 they had been unable to pay earlier because it was a season of heavy storms, and it was necessary to collect the taxes first from the municipal councils. The rule of the commission was to pay hail losses first to farmers living in those municipalities which had paid the hail tax to the commission. The commission had started out without a cent, and the claims had amounted that year to \$755,000. The only claims not paid now amounted to six hundred dollars, and these were claims about which dispute had arisen between two men as to who should receive the money.

ADDRESSES AT SASKATOON

Representative Men Speak at Evening Meeting

Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. Oliver, principal of the Presbyterian College, Saskatoon, gave a very interesting address before the Saskatchewan convention on the bi-lingual schools of the province and the problem they presented.

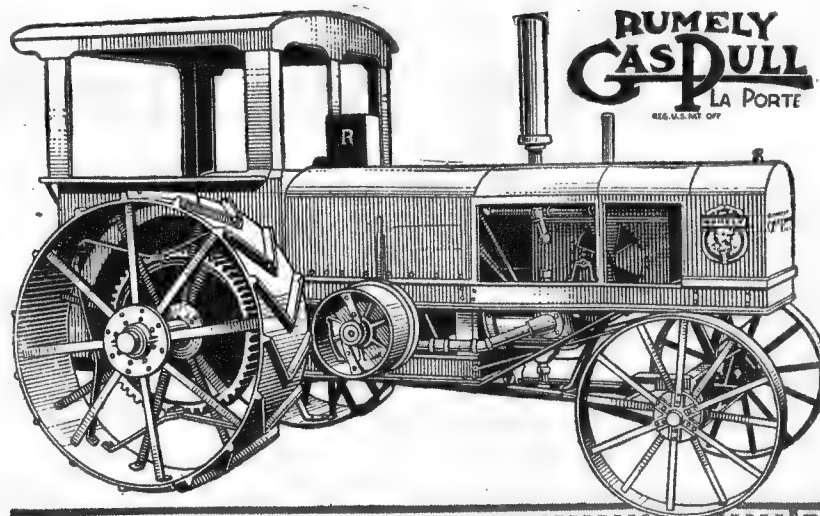
F. J. Dixon, M.L.A., of Manitoba, spoke on the Taxation of Land Values as a method of raising revenue, and explained the merits of the system.

On Wednesday evening fraternal delegates were heard. R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association gave an inspiring address on the great work of the Grain Growers in socializing the rural communities and building up a well developed rural civilization.

T. A. Orerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., spoke on the aims of the company, also on the problems of the Grain Growers after the war.

George F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, spoke on Free Trade and the Free Trade League. The proposition of the Free Trade League was enthusiastically received, and a large number of cash subscriptions were made to the funds of the league on Thursday and Friday.

On Thursday evening a complimentary performance of the comic opera "Floradora," by local talent, was tendered the visiting delegates by courtesy of the city of Saskatoon. The Empire Theatre was packed to the roof with an enthusiastic audience and the performance, which was highly meritorious both musically and histrionically, provided a thoroughly enjoyable evening.



Money Saved Is Money Earned

THE Rumely GasPull tractor commences to cut down farm costs the first day you put it on the pay roll. The "many job" tractor it has come to be called and it lives up to its name.

Probably the first thing that will appeal to you in the GasPull is its light weight and extreme ease of handling. It weighs only 11,000 pounds and you can turn it on a 15-ft. circle. The convenience of levers, a safety cranking device and dependable foot brake help make operating easy.

The GasPull is equipped with a smooth-running, powerful motor, all working parts are efficiently lubricated and fully protected from dirt and the weather.

The GasPull is as handy, powerful and efficient on the belt as at the draw-bar. It easily handles a thirty-inch separator to its full capacity. There is, of course, absolute freedom from sparks.

You will find that the GasPull completely fills the bill wherever there is plowing to be done, crops to plant and harvest, loads to haul, grain to thresh, roads to build, or wherever power is required to cut down farm expenses and increase farm profits.

Then, there's the price. Without making comparisons here, we can safely say that there is no better tractor value on the market. You may be sure that a GasPull costs much less than the horses or mules it will displace, can be maintained at much less cost and will do more work. Made in one size—15-30 horsepower.

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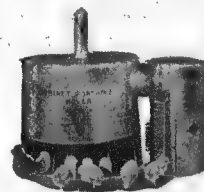
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The Women's Convention

*Women's Section of Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
holds successful meetings at Saskatoon*

Two hundred and thirty women assembling at Saskatoon to attend the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association convention marked the strides that organization has made since its inception in the same city three years ago, when forty-eight were registered.

Very promptly on the hour the provincial president, Mrs. John McNaughtan, declared the convention open and called on Rev. C. W. Brown for an invocation prayer.

Mayor Young brought the most cordial greetings from the city of Saskatoon, and Mr. Selanders from the Board of Trade.

The very inspiring address delivered by the president, and the report of Miss Erma Stocking, the provincial secretary, will be found on page 12.

Mothers' Problems

The problems of the prairie mother were touched upon very briefly and sympathetically by Mrs. F. G. Sparling, of Saskatoon. She expressed appreciation of the difficulty women experience in keeping abreast of the times since, coming less closely into contact with others than men do, they are obliged in many cases to work their problems out alone. It was easy, she said, for women to let themselves go in a little round of exacting duties from the dish pan to the wash tub and back to the dish pan, with little intermission for the study of the real business of motherhood, caring for the child. As a result many mothers had a very imperfect knowledge of their children and their requirements. As a means of keeping closely in touch with the older children, Mrs. Sparling advocated a family reading circle which should foregather at some definite time and place, and as a valuable factor in relating the child to the rural home, she recommended the boys' and girls' club. The mother herself, she declared, should assume her right to intellectual culture and enter upon a course of reading which would stimulate her mind. Never mind if something had to go undone, the farmer was of greater consequence than the farm and should be first improved. In the larger community, she urged the women to strive to make their schools social centres, and to promote co-operation between parents and teachers.

Mrs. Zella C. Spencer, vice-president of the women's auxiliary of the United Farmers of Alberta, spoke very briefly, bringing heartiest greetings from the sister society in Alberta, and expressing her appreciation of the courtesy extended to her by the Saskatchewan women.

District Nurses and Hospitals

The importance of the question of rural nurses and some valuable suggestions as to how the problem might be solved, were set forth in a very practical address by Mrs. Ames. There were three reasons, she said, why it was necessary for this matter to be taken up by the whole community: First, the inability of certain sections of the people to pay anything at all for the services of a nurse; second, the existence of a large class of people who, while they could pay something, were not in a position to pay the fees asked by a regular private nurse, and finally the crowded state of many farm houses, which made it impossible to give accommodation to a nurse.

To meet just such an emergency the Lady Grey district nursing scheme had been started a few years ago. The idea was to establish two nurses of the Victorian Order in nursing homes. These homes should provide accommodation for two nurses and two emergency cases, and be situated in areas twenty miles square. A grant was given each district establishing such a hospital, and part of the expense was borne by those in the community who could afford to pay something for the ser-

vices of a nurse. For her own part, Mrs. Ames felt that it might be better to divide the province into hospital districts, with a doctor at the head of each, and have each hospital district divided again into nursing districts, supported by a direct tax on the land.

Mr. Woodsworth's Address

The gradual coalescence of isolated families into clans, tribes and finally into great nations, was cited by J. S. Woodsworth in his address on "Learning to Live Together" as an admirable example of the general trend of humanity in this direction. That the great nations have not learned to live together is evident from the terrible war now raging in Europe, but as families and tribes had federated, he looked forward ultimately to a federation of nations. Within the nation itself the principle of living together had not been worked out very far or very perfectly. The farmer who has often boasted of his independence must come to realize that, carried past a certain point, it becomes not a virtue but a vice. That independence must give way in the new order of things to interdependence.

Mr. Woodsworth displayed some very convincing charts, showing how much energy was wasted in the average com-

do a great deal, undoubtedly, toward helping along and perfecting our rural schools. We can, if we wish, and I hope we will wish, make it compulsory for every boy and girl before they are allowed to graduate to take a special course in 'preparation for parenthood,' and it should be made a law of our province that a certificate of health accompany the graduation diploma. Human parenthood is the only profession I know of which at present needs no qualification. Cattle, horses, swine, even your chickens must be well bred. Women, does it ever occur to you that your children have a right to be well born? Have you given thought to prenatal influences? Children are born mentally and physically deficient or abnormal, and some have no strength to enter this world alive. Did you know that, in 1914, 182 babies were stillborn in Saskatchewan? What was the cause?—for there was a cause. Was it overwork, lack of nutrition or lack of medical attendance before or at birth? How many of these parents were totally unfit for parenthood? Every child has a right to be well born. Women, will you give some thought to this study of eugenics, and will you give your support to this movement whereby every community may have a qualified physi-

possible. We can fill our homes, whether large or small, with the love of better things, better literature, art and music. We can cultivate the love of the things worth while. We may do this individually in our homes and bring up our children successfully, if we are fortunate, but all our work may be upset and spoiled by influences outside our homes. But if we work co-operatively and unitedly, we can raise the ideals and standards of the whole community and make that community a safe and sane place in which to raise our children. We must fight against military training in schools. Instead of having military ideals instilled in the youthful minds of our children, we can teach them the better methods of co-operation, wherein is unity and strength. Our boys at the front are fighting to kill forever this monster war. Then why teach the little ones anything but the beauties of peace and the horrors of war. Let them appreciate what is being done for them. Let them look forward to this peace and love it and hold it the most precious thing in the world."

Mrs. Shepherd on Poultry

There has seldom been a time when poultry raising promised such excellent returns as at present, according to Mrs. F. Shepherd, who spoke to the convention on the problem of poultry raising and its solution. She based this optimistic belief on the fact that most or all of the cold storage eggs which had accumulated in this country have been sold. She was also optimistic as to the possibilities of this occupation for the beginner with small capital. She herself started with six hens. It was very important, she insisted, if not absolutely necessary, to have pure-bred birds, and with good stock and proper care one need not be satisfied with a dollar a year hen. The speaker refused to commit herself to partizanship for any particular breed of hens. That breed was best which the poultry raiser herself happened to fancy.

In order to get the best result from hens, the floor of the hen house should be covered, Mrs. Shepherd said, to a depth of eighteen inches with straw. There should also be a food hopper, well filled with food; they should have plenty of water, not dry snow, and a pile of ashes in which to dust themselves. In these attentions to the comfort of the feathered folk, rather than in the costliness of the building, lay the secret of success in poultry raising, for the hen is a democrat and is as willing to lay in a sod shack as in the finest poultry building if she is but kept healthy and comfortable.

Fraternal Greetings

In bringing greetings from the Homemakers Clubs to the convention, Miss De Lury spoke very feelingly of the part women's organizations had had in developing the social and intellectual sides of the women who assembled at the meetings all over the country. She recommended that in these strenuous times when needles are flying, some person in each group of workers should be chosen to read aloud to the gathering, so that the discussion might be of an uplifting character.

Mrs. G. Cleveland, of the W.C.T.U., brought, as she said herself, a word of good cheer to every new recruit in the army of organized women workers. The speaker raised a very high ideal of service and good citizenship before her audience. The women's missionary societies, she declared, should educate our women up to feel that nothing human is foreign to us. The women's sections of the Grain Growers' Association must not permit the economic side of life to become all important to them, the Daughters of the Empire should be watchful lest their right and legitimate

Continued on Page 43



EXECUTIVE OF WOMEN'S SECTION S.G.G.A., 1915

Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler, vice-president; Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. J. Ames, Hanley; Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, Piche, president.

munity thru the division of the people by churches and fraternal societies, and emphasized the fact that, if the Canadian people are to cope successfully with the problem of assimilating the foreign population and other great social difficulties of a new country, they must bring to bear upon it the combined efforts of the whole community, regardless of creed and nationality.

Woman Suffrage Assured

During the day a telegram was sent to Premier Scott, expressing the appreciation of the convention of his promise to immediately enfranchise the women.

A resolution was also passed thanking the women of Manitoba for the splendid work which they had done, and which had helped greatly in bringing about women's suffrage in the province of Saskatchewan.

Officers Re-elected

At the morning session on Thursday, Mrs. John McNaughtan, of Piche, was re-elected to the presidency, receiving quite an ovation from the convention, and Mrs. S. V. Haight was also returned unanimously to the office of first vice-president.

The first paper of the session was an address by Mrs. Haight, on the relation of the Women Grain Growers to child life. She said in part: "We mothers and housekeepers are intimately affected by the influence of the outside world, and these same influences will affect our children for good or evil. When we exercise our franchise we can

cian or nurse—or both—to look after the health needs of that community! After hearing Mr. Woodsworth's address yesterday, I am sure you will insist on health officers who are worthy the name. Health officers whose duty it shall be to insure us pure food and look out for and endeavor to maintain sanitary conditions in their district. You women can do much to encourage common sense dressing, clothing yourselves and your children in a sanitary and sensible manner.

A Single Standard

"When we have made ourselves believe that right is right and wrong is wrong, and that there is really one set of morals, we have made a great step forward. The next step is to make the men believe it. This will be harder maybe, but when we women really believe this and live up to our beliefs by imposing the same penalty for the same offence, regardless of sex, we have made another step. We have courts of law, but at present these are men's courts. We must work for women's courts, where our girls and women may be tried before women, and privately if necessary. We must have children's courts, where erring children may be gently dealt with. At present we sorely need an adjustment of morals, for it must be rather confusing to our children to be told a thing is right for father but not for mother, perfectly proper for brother, but very bad for sister.

We can make home as attractive as

Buy from
C. S. Judson
and
Save Money

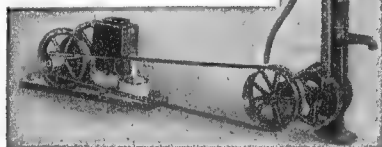
Here are a few of the many excellent values we offer in Our Special Spring SALE CATALOG - 1916

You cannot afford to place your order for Power Equipment, Hardware, Plows, Harrows, Implement Repairs, Harness, Fencing, until you have read this book. If you have not received a copy send for one today. A postal card will do—or you can order direct from this advertisement under the conditions of absolute satisfaction or your money and freight charges refunded.

Buy from
C. S. Judson
and get
Satisfaction

No Need to Bother with a Windmill

Here is a real pumping outfit complete with our one H.P. Engine, batteries, belt and double geared pump jack. Shipped complete, ready to run for... **\$41.25**



Complete Pump \$5.00

1 1/2 inch pipe, 3 1/2 inch cylinder, revolving top, complete for 7 ft. well, \$5.00; for 20 ft. well \$7.00; for 30 ft. well, \$9.00. This is just a sample of the splendid pump values we give. Our Catalog sent free on request, or write us and give us depth of well and we will advise you best style of pump to buy.

Round Tube Top Stock Tank 20 Gauge Steel Only \$9.00

2-ft. wide, 2 ft. high, 6 ft. long \$9.00
2 1/2 ft. wide, 2 ft. high, 8 ft. long \$12.00
3 ft. wide, 2 ft. high, 10 ft. long \$15.00

Make Farm Life a Pleasure for the Women Folk

The Canada Power Washer, complete with ball-bearing, reversible wringer, five years' guarantee, sold on a thirty days' approval test, is the washer you want. Thousands in daily use giving perfect satisfaction. Our price, only... **\$21.50**

Only \$65.00 for the Handy Boy Washing Outfit complete.
Send for Free Catalog Your Copy is waiting

Slip The Belt on
Your Engine—No
More Hard Work

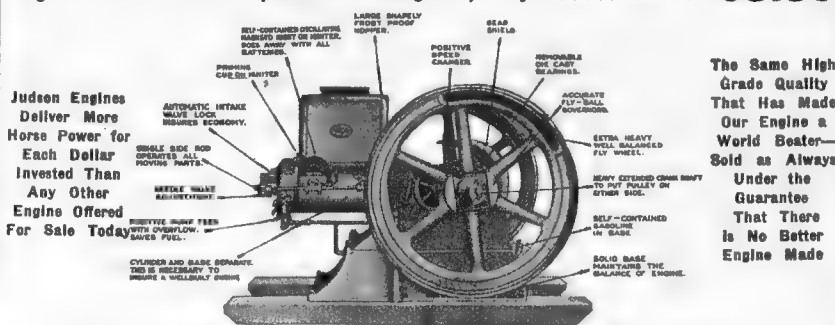
A Cream Separator that Gets All the Cream



If you have not received a copy.
250 lb. capacity \$35.00
375 lb. capacity \$48.50
600 lb. capacity \$57.50
800 lb. capacity \$67.50

MORE POWER—LOWER COST

The Lowest Prices ever made on a High Grade Dependable Engine. 2 1/2 H.P. Complete with magneto, only... **\$68.50**



Proven in actual competition to be the Best Engine Made—regardless of Name, Make or Price

Note the features of this engine as shown above—Absolute simplicity and durability; economy of fuel; evenly balanced; smooth running, and will last as long as any engine built. A surplus of H.P. above our ratings. It is the engine you want, and it's sold you on 30 Days' Free Trial.

1 H.P. Engine, with 4x4 pulley and batteries	\$35.00
1 1/2 H.P. Engine, with 5x4 pulley, self-starting magneto and slow speed pulley	\$52.50
2 1/2 H.P. Engine, with 6x4 pulley and self-starting magneto	\$68.50
3 1/2 H.P. Engine, with 10x6 pulley and self-starting magneto	\$95.00
5 H.P. Engine, with 18x6 pulley and self-starting magneto	\$142.50
7 H.P. Engine, with 20 in. pulley and self-starting magneto	\$187.50
9 H.P. Engine, with 20x8 pulley and self-starting magneto	\$230.00
10 H.P. Engine, with 20x8 pulley and self-starting magneto	\$275.00
12 H.P. Engine, with 22x8 pulley and self-starting magneto	\$325.00

If you order your spring supplies from our Catalog, you will save from 15 to 100 dollars

Judson Quality Brass Trimmed Team Harness

We sell only first quality harness. Every strap tested and guaranteed. 1 1/2 inch three-ply ring traces, brass ball top steel hames, 1 1/2 inch martingales and breast straps, 1 inch full length and full weight lines, long 1/2 inch check reins. Brass spotted as illustrated. Order our Harness and get lasting satisfaction



Write for
Catalog
Describing
Sulky and
Gang

Plows—High Quality, Low
Prices

Channel Steel Harrows



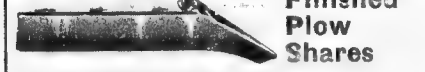
A very popular high grade harrow at a very low price.

60 tooth, 3 section, 9 ft.	\$13.50
100 tooth, 5 section, 15 ft.	\$17.50
120 tooth, 6 section, 18 ft.	\$21.50

Ideal Tongue- less Disc Harrows

Possess many features of superiority not found in other makes.

12 16-inch discs, 6 ft.	\$32.50
14 16-inch discs, 7 ft.	\$35.00
16 16-inch discs, 8 ft.	\$38.50
20 16-inch discs, 10 ft.	\$42.50



Are guaranteed to be as good material and in many cases they are better than the original. We have on hand all the best numbers for leading makes of plows. Always give size and number of share when ordering.

12-in., \$2.00	14-in., \$2.25	16-in., \$2.50
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\$7.00 FARM Tool Grinder



Complete with first quality emery wheel, 8 ins. diameter Mower Knife Grinding Wheel \$1.25 extra.

One of the Most Complete Cultivators Made

\$4.75 Complete

Adjustable in width 10 to 26 ins. Depth instantly regulated by lever. Teeth, hoes and hillers all adjustable. Thousands in use. Catalog describes fully. Complete, with short hillers and 5 hoes. Our price... **\$4.75**

Combination Garden Seeder, Cultivator and Drill



5 Tools in one. The best machine on the market at any price... **\$10.00**

TESTED CABLE LOG CHAINS.

First quality chains, made with double and triple steel in the regular standard length from 10 to 30 ft. These are made of one piece and with heavy pins. They are made to order and will be shipped as soon as they are made. Write for full details. Every one is guaranteed and tested as to strength before leaving the factory. Length in feet. Also indicate number of links from which they are made.

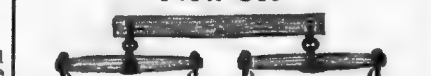
5-16 x 14 ft. \$1.00

CLEAVISES HARROW TEETH



Only 5c. High Carbon Steel, perfectly tapered, better finished and threaded than the common harrow teeth. 9-16 inch square, 1/2 inch round shank. Lengths 6 1/2 and 7 ins. Each 5c

Ironed Hickory Doubletree Plow Set



A first class farm outfit, suitable for heavy plowing, grading, harrowing and other farm work. All selected hickory stock. Flat Doubletrees, 1 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 in. long. Singletrees 2 1/2 x 30. Weight per set 18 lbs. No. 5551. Per set, usual \$1.75 **\$1.10** value. Sale Price

EMPIRE BIG WIRE FENCING

At money-saving prices. Write for our fence catalog. Fence as illustrated, 48 inches high, 7 No. 9 line wires, stays 22 inches apart. Weight per rod 9 1/2 lbs. Price per rod **37c**

33-in. Empire Heavy Field Fence, 4 No. 9 line wires, stays 22 inches apart. Weight per rod 5 1/2 lbs. Price per rod **22c**
7-26-13 Hog Fencing, only 24 cents a rod.

C. S. JUDSON CO.

Limited

WINNIPEG - CANADA

Corner Logan and Sherbrooke Streets

From Factory to Farmer

Directors' Report

The following report was submitted to the Saskatoon Convention
by Director R. M. Johnson

Your Board of Directors beg to submit the following report of their action on the various matters submitted to them by your last convention. The detail of much of the work connected with your resolutions is, of necessity, handled by your executive, but not without a full sense of responsibility on the part of the directors.

It was found necessary in order to carry out your instructions to have our charter so amended as to make it possible for the Central to raise capital for its trading activities. This enlarged power was secured at the first session of the legislature in 1915. At the same time amendments were secured to the Co-operative Associations Act whereby incorporated locals could affiliate with the central of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, invest capital in its undertakings, share in its government and in its surplus earnings. The value of these amendments is shown in a constant and increasing interest in the number of locals that have become incorporated so as to take advantage of the better business methods and larger profits that accrue to them by their incorporation and affiliation with the central.

Economic Legislation

One of the most valuable pieces of legislation arising from the resolutions endorsed by the convention is the Implement Sales Act. The chief feature of this act is the uniformity required in standard sales contracts; and guarantees on the part of the manufacturers that all machinery shall be cap-

able of performing the work which it is sold to do.

Amendments to the Exemptions Act were also secured by the representations made by this association and give increased exemptions to those most in need thereof when struggling with the pioneer conditions of farming.

Seed Grain Distribution

Last year the great problem of securing seed grain seriously threatened many of our farmers in what to them was a critical period. This serious difficulty was greatly relieved by the action of the federal government in making liberal advances of seed grain and other assistance to many thousands of farmers throughout the province.

The association was enabled, however, by having its representatives at various conferences held in Winnipeg, to induce the railways to grant special seed grain freight rates which they had cancelled. It also was made possible to extend these rates for the benefit of a much larger area than usual. These special concessions were made practically possible and secure in their workings only by means of having all participants in these benefits obtain such thru the authority and official endorsements of the locals and the central of the association.

The Dower Law enacted by the provincial legislature had already been agitated for by the various district and central conventions. By this there has been secured a much needed act of justice and true social reform not only in the interest of married women, but also society in general.

Temperance Reform

The Banish the Bar campaign carried on actively by this association resulted in the government, by an order-in-council, closing the bars of the province. A similar step is now apparently needed on the part of this association to influence the government to complete the reform they have initiated by abolishing the dispensary system from our midst.

During recent months there has been inaugurated by our executive, in co-operation with the Provincial Summer Fair board a seed grain competition to take place at this fair to be held in Regina in 1916. It was felt that our organization, in their endeavors for social and economic reform, had not paid sufficient attention to problems of production in our basic industry of agriculture. For this reason this competition for local Grain Growers' associations was instituted, and it is hoped that all your locals will compete. Very handsome prizes are being awarded to the winning locals and provision is also made for recognition of individual exhibits of merit.

Educational Reform

The matter of educational reform, while not a matter of discussion at our last convention on which the directors were instructed to take action, is a subject of such great significance to this association that it is important it should be emphasized in this report of your directors. It is a matter of satisfaction that the government, acting in co-operation with the recently formed Saskatchewan Public Education league, is actively engaged in this important work. The importance of this association is given recognition by the fact that it has two official representatives on the executive board of the league.

The whole of the various problems found in our immigration, rural settle-

LIVESTOCK BRANCH

T. A. Crerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., announced that the company, in response to many urgent requests from the farmers, had decided to open a commission department, on March 1, at the Union Stockyards, Winnipeg, for the handling of consignments of farmers' cattle on commission. Already an experienced and competent manager had been engaged and was now studying conditions in stockyards to the east and south. It was the intention to make connections with these other points so that if any attempt was made to lower the market in Winnipeg, carloads of cattle could be shipped to other markets that offered better prices.

ment, nationalizing and sound culture development of the children of our rural schools is bound up in educational reform. The compulsory teaching of English and an effective truancy act are primary essentials in such reform. With these two factors made permanently sound, all the other varied features of a practical curriculum for our country schools should, and can be, readily adjusted and solved.

FIRE INSURANCE

Thomas Sales, on behalf of the executive, presented a report on the question of fire insurance, the executive having been instructed at the last convention to investigate the matter. The report showed that considerable information had been gathered, both as to mutual and company fire insurance, and the executive had come to the conclusion that there was little if any advantage to be gained in rates or method of doing business by the association entering the field. The executive was of opinion that there were other lines of activity to which the central office could more beneficially devote its attention, and recommended that the data be filed and the matter be laid over for the present.

The recommendation was adopted without discussion.

A "DRY" BATTALION

A new idea in recruiting has been adopted by the announcement that the 203rd Infantry Battalion, which is being raised in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, is to be a "dry" battalion. The commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Hansford, states that wherever the battalion goes in Canada, England, France, or Germany, all bars and liquor stores will be out of bounds and all officers will set an example of abstinence to their men. The Methodist churches of the West are taking a special interest in the battalion and are assisting in the recruiting work, the men of all denominations are encouraged to join. John W. Ward, associate editor of The Guide, is joining this unit and would be glad to hear from any readers of The Guide who wish to enlist in such a battalion. Headquarters of the battalion are in the Great West Permanent Loan Building, 356 Main street, Winnipeg, and recruiting offices are also being opened in Regina and Saskatoon.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$6,543.28
James Campbell, Parkbeg, Sask. 1.00
Jas. Scott Campbell, Parkbeg, Sask. 1.00
Jos. Cronkhite, Wilkie, Sask. 10.00
Total \$6,555.28

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$1,194.70
Proceeds of entertainment given by McCafferty U.F. W.A., Edgerton 58.85
Bale St. Paul Grain Growers' association, St. Eustache, Man. 40.00
Total \$1,293.55

WHAT DID SHE MEAN?

"What became of that piece of music you composed last month?"
"I destroyed it."
"Destroyed it? Why, that was the best thing you ever did!"

Saskatchewan Mortgage Corporation LIMITED Annual Report Shows Successful Year's Business

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation Ltd., was held at the Company's head office, Regina, Sask., on Thursday the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The President, J. F. Bole, presided, and the Manager, C. V. Smith was elected secretary to the meeting. A representative number of the shareholders were present and the following is a statement of the Assets and Liabilities, together with the Profit and Loss Account.

The retiring Board of Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: J. F. Bole, Robert Sinton, F. N. Darke, J. A. Allan, F. J. James, A. E. Whitmore, C. V. Smith, Hon. A. P. McNab, G. E. Taylor and W. C. Thorburn. Gladwell, Wilson and Co. were re-elected the company's auditors. Following the shareholders' meeting the directors met and re-elected J. F. Bole President, Robert Sinton Vice-President, and C. V. Smith Managing Director and Secretary.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES For the Year Ending December 31, 1915

ASSETS	
Investments	
Mortgages on real estate	\$722,843.91
Accrued interest	42,481.72
	\$765,325.63
Real estate	55,942.22
Fixtures and Furniture	1,696.00
Accounts receivable	1,952.31
Advances to Estates	1,419.72
Cash and Bank Balance	25,970.40
	29,342.43
First Mortgage held for Guaranteed Trust Funds	11,116.50
	\$863,422.78
LIABILITIES	
To the Public:	
Due on uncompleted loans	\$6,153.94
Accounts payable	1,687.69
	\$ 7,841.63
To the Shareholders:	
Paid-up capital stock and accumulations	\$733,600.30
Dividends payable 1/1/16	16,658.40
Reserve Account	90,000.00
Profit and Loss Account	4,205.95
	\$844,464.65
Guaranteed Trust Funds invested	11,116.50
	\$863,422.78
TRUST AND ESTATES	
Gross value of estates in trust and under administration	\$930,500.00

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Jan. 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1915	
Interest on Mortgage Loans	\$64,234.77
Income from other sources	1,381.36
	\$65,616.13
Deduct cost of office management, administrative expenses, interest on deposits, and war tax	14,543.06
	\$51,073.07

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Dividend No. 13	\$17,040.35
Dividend No. 14	16,658.40
Interest on accumulative stock	8,425.87
Transferred to reserve	6,000.00
Balance carried forward	4,205.95
	\$52,330.57
Balance December 31st, 1914	\$ 1,257.50
Net revenue for year	\$1,073.07
	\$52,330.57

J. F. BOLE, President.

C. V. SMITH, Secretary.

We Hereby Certify that we have made a complete audit of the accounts, and examined the securities of The Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation Limited, for the year ending December 31st, 1915, and that the accompanying statement is a true exhibit of the Corporation's affairs at that date.

GLADWELL, WILSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

THE SASKATCHEWAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: DARKE BLOCK REGINA, SASK.

Evolution of Co-operation

The following report of the Banking Committee was presented to the delegates at Saskatoon by Dr. C. E. Flatt

EVOLUTION OF CO-OPERATION

Our organization must work out its own salvation on the principle that "the Lord helps those who help themselves." What we have won in the grain trade is the direct result of our own efforts. In studying any economic question that may present, your committee keep ever in mind two fundamental laws, co-operation and evolution. It is also necessary that we have a standard to judge all questions by. We find that standard in the animal body, which is nature's masterpiece. We find the laws governing in the body animal govern also in the body politic. We find the same organizations operating in each.

In the body animal, co-operation between all the various organs is the marked characteristic. All things work together for each particular animal.

Co-operation Growing

In the body politic, while all parts do work together it is under compulsion. There is no harmony. Each organ in the body politic seems to consider that it is the dominant body. Bankers, manufacturers, mercantile organizations and transportation companies each think that they must have first consideration. Agriculture thinks that it is the basic industry. So it is. It is coming to recognize its importance. Labor unions, trade unions, manufacturers' associations, etc., all represent the law of co-operation. Mergers, trusts and combines are the result of the same law. We can see no end to the evolution of co-operation.

In the evolution of the body politic we have now reached a stage when the different interests have become sharply defined and well organized.

The brain, mind and intellect are represented in the body politic by our various governing bodies.

The heart is represented by the banking system.

The red blood cells, by our currency. The transportation system, by the blood vessels.

The nervous system of the body animal is being perfectly re-duplicated by the telegraph and telephone systems.

Manufacturing is seen in the stomach where the raw material we eat is changed, so that the whole mankind body is energized.

Agriculture and labor is seen in the muscles of the body. And so this line of thought goes on until it is seen that the body politic is or will be a complete re-duplication of the body animal when evolution reaches a proper conclusion in the building up of the body politic.

Eliminate Antagonism

As hinted before, co-operation or harmony predominates in the body animal. In the body politic, while co-operation exists, antagonism takes the place of harmony. A year ago your committee suggested a joint committee of all the various interests in Canada. That committee has been formed for the West, not as the result of our suggestion, but as an automatic result of the evolution that is going on in the building up of a better Canada. Our great work now is the elimination of that antagonism which is so evident, and substitution of the natural virtue of co-operation and harmony.

Your committee take this opportunity to advise that the time is now ripe to develop a sanitary science applicable to the body politic. We believe that self-help, co-operation, evolution, democracy, ideals, taxation in its various forms, banking, etc., should be taught in our public and advanced schools. Nature, in her wonderful wisdom, makes provision to cure diseases in the body animal. All that man can do is to assist nature. The same condition exists in the life of a nation. The body politic is casting out the liquor traffic. We are only assisting. Fresh air, sunshine, temperate living and work are the purifying elements for humanity. Knowledge, ideals and work apply in the state. It is evident everywhere thru our land that there is less antagonism between

the farmers and the transportation companies. Indeed, we are inclined to state that harmony predominates.

Development of Trade

Nature is working nicely in the mercantile business to eliminate a portion of the vast number of men that the consuming public has to carry. There is a sweet contest between the wholesale trade and the retail trade. There is a decided lack of harmony between the manufacturers of the West and East. A suggestion was made a few days ago that the manufacturers of the West form a separate organization. This is nature's way of curing diseases in the state. In view of this line of thought let us state a particular case. B.C. can grow all the fruit that the prairie farmers can consume. The people here can take all they can grow. The transportation companies are prepared to deliver that fruit at carload rates at every station. B.C. wants the market. We want the fruit. The transportation companies want the tonnage. The trouble is that there is no sufficient distributing medium. There are two solutions. Develop a retail trade of our own, or co-operate with a trade already developed. Your committee suggest the latter, because it is in accord with the laws of nature.

We might enlarge on this matter, but we are only presenting what we believe to be the natural solution of our troubles.

22 Banks:	
Capital paid up	\$114,000,000.00
Amount of Rest Fund ..	112,000,000.00
Notes in circulation ..	122,000,000.00
Dominion Notes	145,000,000.00
Current gold in Canada and elsewhere	68,000,000.00
Deposits with Minister of Finance	6,000,000.00
Deposits in central gold reserves	17,000,000.00
Total currency of all kinds	\$358,000,000.00
Of this total less than \$150,000,000.00 is in circulation.	
Deposits, current account	\$423,000,000.00
Deposits, savings account ..	720,000,000.00

\$1,143,000,000.00
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada and P. O. savings bank and other companies would increase this total to a very much larger amount.

Loans:	
Call loans in Canada ..	\$84,000,000.00
Call loans out of Canada ..	137,000,000.00
Other current loans in Canada	775,000,000.00
Other current loans elsewhere	58,000,000.00
Loans to government of Canada	13,000,000.00
Loans to provincial governments	5,000,000.00
Loans to cities and towns, municipalities and schools ..	30,000,000.00
Total	\$1,102,000,000.00
Total liabilities of Banks	\$1,500,000,000.00
Total assets of Banks	1,737,000,000.00
Difference between liabilities and assets being about 15 per cent.	

Domestic Loan

I now refer to the domestic loan lately issued by the Dominion government. Of that loan the banks of Canada took about \$25,000,000, for which they gave the government nothing but a checking account, in return for which they draw annually the interest on \$25,000,000 for twenty years, when these bonds are payable. In the meantime should there appear a shortage of currency from any particular reason,

the banks can deposit these funds with the government and issue bank notes on them to tide them over a critical period.

All these statistics and remarks on domestic loans are to show that banking is done on credit; not on the basis of capital reserve, gold, dominion notes or bank notes.

Banking and Currency

The question that will arise after an analysis of these statistics is, are the banks safe? Our reply is, yes, they are safe. Credit, which means backing by the state, is the best kind of security. The government dare not let the banks fail. The fact that the government must back the banks gives the banks too much power. The only thing that will injure the existing credit is a large increase in the sum total of the knowledge of the people on the whole banking situation.

We would like to make a few remarks on currency. In most countries today gold is the standard of currency. Gold itself is used to a very slight extent as a medium of exchange, except as between nations to settle balances of trade, and then only as a commodity, not as currency, and then again hardly to any extent except in times of war. Silver need not be considered. It is only a convenience for small change. Dominion notes in ones and twos are matters of convenience. There are about \$20,000,000 of them in circulation. The bulk of our currency is bank notes issued by the banks, \$122,000,000. I showed you that deposits are over a billion. What is the currency which enables you to make these large deposits? The answer is, checks. There are ten people with checking accounts where there was one ten years ago. The number of checking accounts in our banks is growing rapidly. This is a matter of gratification and convenience to us: It is more than that to the banks. It means more credit and more power. A close study of conditions in banking and currency would indicate one bank under state control, as it is in the body animal. With checks as currency, this would be the result of a natural evolution and so sound economically.

The Banking Problem

The banking system of the human body supplies every single cell in that body with its just and even supply of currency. It finances from the bottom up, not from the top down, as our banking system does in our country. There is no congestion under the natural system. There is always congestion in the body politic, as seen in Canada. It is not so in France.

In Canada we find probably 85 per cent. of the wealth in the hands of 15 per cent. of the people. The state suffers as a result. Natural development is retarded. Have you thought what our next census is going to show? What shall our future policy be with regard to improving our banking facilities? Again we have the chance of two alternatives.

First: Establish our own bank in accordance with the banking law and in competition with the banks already established. We have shown that the question of capital is more a matter of faith in the ability of our bodies to carry the work thru to a successful conclusion. We certainly are showing faith in those who are now doing our banking. Have we that faith in ourselves?

203RD Overseas Battalion

"No. 1 HARD"

Lt.-Col. J. E. Hansford, O.C.
Capt. W. B. Caswell, Chaplain

This will be a

DRY BATTALION

Soldiers to the King's taste.

A battalion your Mother, Wife or Sweetheart will be glad to see you join.

The Best of Leadership
The Best of Comradeship

Come and Bring Your Pal

Join Today!

Write or wire 203rd Battalion, 356 Main St., Winnipeg, and we will send instructions.

Transportation will be arranged to Winnipeg or nearest centre.

Recruiting stations will be opened at Saskatoon and Regina; announcement of these will be made in this paper.

YOU CAN GET HOME FOR BOTH SEEDING AND HARVEST—How, under these conditions, can you refuse?

Second: Establish a working arrangement with the present banking institution. At the present we are using the banks to a considerable extent. I have no doubt that there are many within the sound of my voice who have a line of credit at the banks for sums up to \$1,000 and more, and in many cases on their personal note.

Co-operative Banking

During the last two years our local co-operative association had the assistance of the bank in the purchase of a carload of twine. The bank paid for the twine on arrival. The twine was distributed from the car; 80 per cent. of patrons paid cash, 20 per cent. gave notes. These notes backed on the association were accepted by the bank and

Continued on Page 45

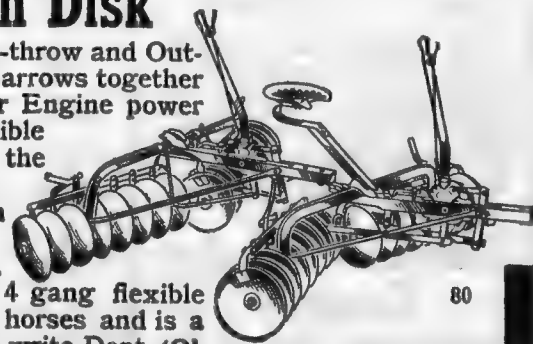
The "Bissell" Double Action Disk

is a two-in-one Implement. This Harrow is both In-throw and Out-throw. By hitching 4, 6 or 8 of the Bissell Disk Harrows together in a group, you can have a double action outfit for Engine power and disking on a large scale. The gangs are flexible on the Bissell Harrow and are not too long to fit the hollows made by heavy Engine Drive Wheels. These same Harrows may be used for double action or single disking with horses.

The "Bissell" will make a proper seed bed for you. Another Bissell special is a 28 plate wide sweep, 4 gang flexible Harrow covering 14 ft. It is nicely handled with 6 horses and is a favorite with many farmers. For further particulars write Dept. 'O'

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY
T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LTD., ELORA, ONT.

Write to any of the Jno. Deere Plow Company's Branch Houses



Improving the Western Egg

How to stop a tremendous loss to the farmers of Western Canada

By M. C. Herner

Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College

A review of the condition of the western egg trade as we find it at the present time might be helpful to the farmers of this country in stirring them up to produce a better class of eggs. Last season's eggs which are now coming out of cold storage are, if anything, of poorer quality than those of previous years. The farmers of this country are largely to blame for this in that they pay but little attention to marketing eggs of high class quality, first by not putting forth efforts to produce eggs under the proper conditions, and second in not making any attempt to improve the system of marketing. As a result of negligence of this kind our eggs cannot stand up or equal the eggs of the eastern provinces. With the egg trade in the condition as it now is, our dealers cannot find an outlet for their surplus stock. Our eggs cannot compete with those of other countries on the British markets unless we immediately take some steps to remedy matters. Now is the opportune time to prepare for larger markets, as our local markets will, in a year or so, not be able to handle the entire product. Even if this were not the case and all the eggs produced were taken by our own markets, we should do something to prevent the losses that occur under the present system. We are approaching an age when everything calls for economic production, conservation of resources, conservation of energy, control of losses, stoppage of leakages, and a hundred and one economic factors all bound and knit together. This applies to all lines of industry and trade, and the economic production, handling and marketing of all poultry products is no exception. The losses in our egg trade alone run up into many thousands of dollars annually. Both producer and consumer suffer for it. The farmer must take a lower price for an inferior article and the consumer must pay a higher price for the goods to cover the losses that occur by reason of the goods being inferior; for whatever agent or influence is responsible for the losses is also directly and indirectly affecting the quality of the rest of the goods.

A Typical Sample

Just how large a percentage of loss actually occurs in the egg trade is hard to determine, but a safe estimate is that two out of every dozen eggs marketed are unfit for human food. A personal experience this past summer will serve to show the nature and extent of the losses. One consignment of thirty cases of eggs sent in from one country town was candled, and out of 897 dozen twenty-six and a half dozen were rotten or in various stages of incubation, rendering them unfit for consumption. Some had chickens in them ready to hatch, and others were just in the early stages of incubation. It did not take twenty-one days to ship these eggs in to us, so that means that quite a number had started to "hatch" before they left the farm. Sixty-seven dozen of this shipment were cracked and dirty, so that they were unfit for food. Some of these were probably cracked in transit, but some were cracked when they left the farm, and the dirties at any rate were dirty when they left the farm. One hundred and eighty-seven and a half dozen candled out No. 2 stock, which were only good for confectioners' use or pastry purposes, and had to be used at once. Six hundred and eight dozen graded out No. 1 stock, and were put down in lime and also water glass preservative. Eight dozen out of the entire lot graded out select eggs, with no extras at all. The latter term means high class new laid eggs, and the former would mean what might be called fresh eggs. These are about average western conditions. The farmer and the country storekeeper may care but little as long as they get paid for the eggs, but somebody somewhere must pay for that loss. What caused the eggs in this shipment to be bad also influenced the others, with the result that a large quantity of the eggs

put down in these preservatives did not keep even under the best of conditions.

Some Pertinent Questions

In the face of these facts, how can our dealers pay better prices than they do? Why should our farmers complain when the very root of the trouble is located on their own farms and they have it in their hands to take the initiative in the matter of improving the egg trade? Why should our consumers be compelled to take almost anything for fresh eggs at this time of the year, pay almost a prohibitive price for new laid eggs or do without eggs entirely? If the spring and summer eggs were of better quality when they go into cold storage they would come out better quality than we get them just now. The consumer would then get better value for his money in storage eggs and also get cheaper new laid eggs. Under our present system but very few retail dealers seem to know what constitutes a new-laid egg, fresh egg, storage egg or any other egg—all eggs are apparently sold as just eggs. We see advertised in our daily papers many classes of eggs, somewhat after this style: "Guaranteed new-laid eggs," "Selected eggs," "Fresh eggs," "Guaranteed fresh eggs," "Fresh eggs, every egg guaranteed," "Selected fresh eggs," "Eggs guaranteed to poach, boil or fry," and many others might be mentioned. What do they all mean? Not one of them will come out straight and tell the consumer "these eggs are storage eggs," but instead they put them out in disguise and brand them with something that will catch or attract the eye of the consumer. We know, in fact, where retail grocers have gone so far and defrauded customers by selling storage eggs as high class, guaranteed new-laid eggs produced by one special concern. Under this disguise they were able to put up the price of the eggs ten to fifteen cents a dozen, and rob the customer of that amount.

Sell on Quality Basis

Under our system of retailing eggs we should have restrictions compelling the retailer and the wholesale dealer to label all storage eggs as such, so that the consumers would know what they were buying. This would have a good effect on the egg trade in general and would do away with a good deal of the wholesale robbery which is carried on at present. Following this up with a proper system of grading all eggs and selling them as "Extras," "Selects," No. 1 or No. 2 stock, would help to bring about a uniformity of product that could not be secured any other way. With proper facilities for educating the dealers and a proper system of inspection, all eggs could be graded on this basis. Whether or not this scheme is feasible remains to be seen, but there is no doubt whatever that some system of grading must be adopted by which the eggs will be sold on the basis of quality if there is to be any improvement in the egg trade. This, or any other system that is applicable to our conditions, should be tried. It should be sufficiently flexible so that it can be modified to meet the immediate requirements and also that of the future.

Coming back now to the farmers' part in this egg improvement work, we would like to say this: That all this work so far outlined will amount to but very little that will be of permanent value unless we can enlist the farmers' help and co-operation at his end of the business. Hundreds of thousands of cases of eggs can be put into storage, taken out, properly graded, labeled, and so on, and yet the losses would remain the same unless we started some improvement work right at the production end. With the farmers we must have education, organization and co-operation if we are to get any improvement in the class of farm eggs. Education in how to produce a better class of eggs, how to feed and handle the farm hens properly so as to get better eggs, edu-



A FULL POUND OF HIGH MERIT

The Best 16-ounce Seamless Bag. Uniform Size, Extra Strength. No other cotton seamless bag at equal price compares with the Bemis A. Price \$27 per bale of 100 bags. Less than bales, 28¢ cents each. Also Triple B quality, 12 oz., \$22 bale lots of 100 bags. Less than bales, 23 cents each.

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You cannot afford to buy LUMBER without knowing our prices. We will quote you the LOWEST WHOLESALE MILL PRICES, on dimensions, Lumber, Shiplap, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Mouldings, Shingles, Windows and Doors, in fact everything in lumber, you would require for your building, and the prices are delivered, freight paid to your nearest railroad station.

A POST CARD will bring our prices, or send us your bill of lumber and we will give you a detail estimate of the cost, FREIGHT PAID.

CLUB ORDERS will have special care, we will load each lot separately in the car, and separate each lot on the invoice. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST TODAY.

WE WHOLESALE TO A NATION INSTEAD OF RETAIL TO A NEIGHBORHOOD.

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For good Heavy Hens ask for prices. These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.
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We guarantee to pay you prices here quoted. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Per lb.
Live Hens \$0.13
Young Roosters14
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Ducks15
Geese15
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Fresh white fish and trout direct from our nets to the consumer. We want every farmer in Western Canada to get our price list telling you just what the fish will cost delivered at your station.

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SHIP Wolves Muskrats Skunk Foxes

In fact all kinds of Raw Furs and **Beef Hides** to us, and get full market value

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Highest cash prices paid for Cream, sweet or sour. We remit on receipt of each shipment; also pay express charges.
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cation on how to handle that egg until it leaves the farm, and education on the best methods of selling the eggs. Organization and co-operation go hand in hand. Our farmers must get together and each work for the other's good. Organized efforts along any line will accomplish much, and the egg trade is no exception. Our farmers have it in their own hands to make the egg trade what it should be during the next five years. Good, strong, active co-operative organizations distributed all over this country must be the controlling factor in the egg improvement work. The farmers must market their eggs as a body rather than as individuals. The route of the farm egg from producer to consumer must be shortened. At present it is too circuitous or roundabout. We must have a more direct route, so that the consumer can get a fresher egg. The egg trade must be centralized by these organizations in such a way as to enable them to market both quantity and quality. Branch organizations distributed over the country with a central receiving organization would be almost the ideal arrangement. Under such conditions all farm eggs would be candled, properly graded and marketed on the quality basis. These are briefly the main features which need attention in the campaign for improving the farm eggs.

Our farmers have complained in days gone by of the lack of aid in marketing work, but today conditions are changed, and aid in education, organization and marketing is being extended by both provincial and federal departments of agriculture in all lines of production. The marketing of poultry products especially is receiving considerable attention. We urge our farmers to take advantage of this opportunity to get one line of production and marketing down to the proper basis. Co-operative egg circles or co-operative poultry marketing associations will be organized at any centre the farmers desire. All help possible will be given to get the association started right, and in addition a market will be found for the product at profitable prices.

Farmers' Week in Manitoba

Continued from Page 11

It was because science and intelligence had been devoted to the breeding of this class of cattle. He had no brief for any particular breed. On the Alberta demonstration farms there were several breeds of cattle. There was one breed on each farm. A man had to stick to one breed to be successful. In the cattle breeding business a man could not serve two masters. The successful breeder had to look out for production and also for conformation. It was folly to breed for milk production alone. It was amazing how quickly a type of cow could be improved without sacrifice to any particular quality. The trouble with Ayrshire breeders was that breeding had been done for the show ring only and with the Holsteins for milk production alone. They had both changed their methods now, with the result that better cattle were being developed. No man ever got anywhere who did not do in-breeding when he had a fine stock bull to breed from. A violent out-cross would do a great deal of harm to a herd. Line breeding far enough out not to be violent in-breeding would ensure a great herd.

Recognized Principles

Concentration of blood was one of the recognized principles of the best modern breeders. The Shorthorn cow that will give a pail of milk night and morning, and a good beef calf, was the best for a farmer. Breeding methods had robbed the old-time Shorthorns of their good milking qualities, but in Alberta, Mr. Marshall said, they were having some success in developing milking Shorthorns. They were having very considerable success in line breeding. By careful work they had got a concentration of the two best dairy Shorthorn cows in Britain, and they would not depart from these strains.

Constitution was all-important in dairy cows. They had to have a conformation which gave them robustness and a good constitution. The long distance cow had a good shoulder, wide on the top, well-filled behind, and a sturdy

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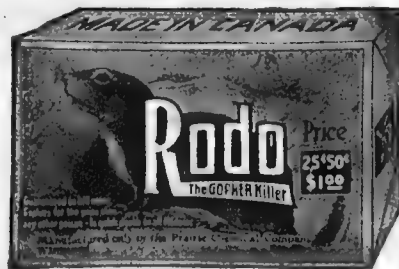
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The Gopher Killer is an improvement on all other gopher poisons. It can never be improved upon. It is so pleasing in appearance and smell that gophers will search for it and eat it ravenously—the very smallest amount of it will kill a gopher instantly, no crawling away to his hole to recover in a day or two, sudden death follows a meal of

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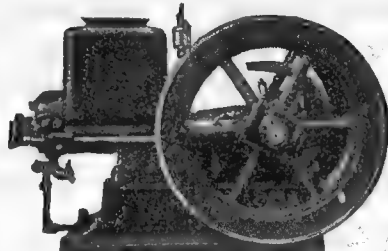
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The Engine You Really Need

Price \$195.00, 7½ Horse Power. This engine will use less fuel than any engine of the same rating and is guaranteed to develop more horse power than any engine of the same, or nearly the same, rating. Sold anywhere. Webster Magneto, extra price, \$12.50. Better Engines are not made.

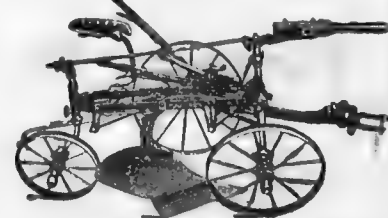
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Give number and letters stamped on share—and name of plow—we do the rest.

We Handle: Pumping Engines, \$38.50; Washing Machines, \$22.00; Cordwood Saw Frames, \$18.00; Power Straw Cutters, \$35.00.



Celebrated Eclipse Plow

1915 Prize Winner at Plowing Matches.

12 inch Gang	\$85.00
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Wheel Barrows, Pulpers, Pump Jacks, \$5.50 and \$7.50; Saw Blades, \$5.50 each; Dry Cells, 35c. each; Grinder Plates—7 in. \$1.50; 8 in. \$1.65; 10 in. \$2.00; 12 in. \$2.25; either Concave or Flat Blow Eveners; Harrow Teeth 6c. each.

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With the Improved Double Leverage Kirstin you can clear over an acre from one anchor. Also no time wasted in frequent re-setting of puller. The Kirstin is designed to save time. When you get a Kirstin you get a complete, practical Stump Pulling Outfit at little cost—and you are protected by the Kirstin Iron-Clad Guarantee.

The Kirstin can be used anywhere—on hillsides, in swamps and on rough ground or in thick timber where no other puller could be used. The Government uses Kirstin—so do several of the State Experiment Stations—and thousands of land owners from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf are loyal boosters for the Kirstin because it has demonstrated its superiority as a land clearing device. If you have only a couple of acres of stump land you can't afford to let it lay idle. Get a Kirstin now—clear out those stumps—make your idle land pay you a profit.

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Any one having stump land should get this valuable free book at once. It tells all about the wonderful Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller, the Kirstin Service Bureau, the Payment Plans and fully explains easiest, best, cheapest way to clear your land. Fill out the coupon or mail a postal—today—now!

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Free Distribution of Trees

By the Government of Canada

Over 4,000,000 Will Go Out This Spring



Superintendent's Residence, Nursery Station at Indian Head, 1908

ANY FARMER living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta can procure, **FREE OF CHARGE**, enough seedlings and cuttings of hardy forest trees to establish a good shelter-belt round his farm buildings and garden. Thousands of successful plantations have been established as a result of this distribution.

MAKE
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Same Place in 1914

Already over 27,000,000 trees have been given away **FREE**.

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ALL APPLICATIONS for trees to plant in 1917 must be received **BEFORE** March 1st, 1916.

A limited number of **EVERGREENS** is available for delivery this coming spring under special conditions.

All Applications and Inquiries should be Addressed to

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Write For Bulletins on Tree Planting

constitution. The Alberta department was insisting on these qualities in making purchases. A cow that is narrow and thin, and with a delicate constitution would not stand the rigors of this northern climate. If a breeder could not get the right kind of a bull, let him form with his neighbors a club. Community breeding could be made of great service in developing good stock.

The livestock business in farming was essential in keeping the boys on the farms and giving them an interest. The most delightful thing a man could do was to raise some living thing. This was the basis of interest and development in livestock breeding. He urged the farmers to send their boys to the Agricultural College and to get them interested in livestock breeding. It was the most fascinating calling in the world.

J. R. Davidson, of Myrtle, spoke on the advantage of an agricultural society to the community. He declared that such a society was for the purpose of assisting the farmer. Broadly, the farmer needed education in special subjects. The man who got the most out of competitions was the man who took part. The idea of an agricultural society was to stir up a friendly rivalry, and the standard of farm products would be improved. Competitors should learn from the exhibits of others who show better stuff. The aim of the agricultural society should be to supplement the work of the department. The speaker paid a tribute to the short course schools which had been established this winter. Revival of field crop competitions was urged, and Mr. Davidson said that some man of force was needed to get behind the project. He suggested that the agricultural department should undertake to have all the school grounds in the province treed and cultivated. Road dragging was endorsed, and the societies were asked to encourage this feature.

W. I. Smale, manager of the Brandon fair, spoke from wide experience on the "Duties of Directors of Agricultural Societies."

S. R. Henderson, president of the executive, in his report said that socie-

ties throught the province had met with a large measure of success. He congratulated the president and staff of the college for the magnificent work they are carrying on thru their extension department in the province. Some societies were broadening out and assisting boys' and girls' clubs, introducing agriculture in the rural schools, holding field crops and good farming competitions, plowing matches, school work at fairs, etc. All these enterprises were an enlargement of the fair and a renewing of interest in the society. He thought there was room for some amendments to the Agricultural Societies Act, in order to widen out the scope of their work and bring some pressure to bear upon those societies which are not progressive. The appointment of a commission by the provincial government to inquire into conditions and find some means of remedying the marketing conditions of all farm and garden products in the province was asked for in a resolution passed at the convention

a year ago and forwarded to the minister of agriculture, but nothing had been done in the matter. President Henderson referred to the labor problem upon the farms for this coming season, owing to the number of young men enlisting for overseas service. This question would be a very acute one, unless some means could be brought about whereby men can be brought in from the United States or elsewhere, or arrangements made to have the men in training help.

The secretary's report showed a great deal of good work had been done.

A. D. McConnell, Hamiota, led the discussion on the reports and the addresses. He declared that the executive had been hampered by the former minister of agriculture, and he hoped there would be a change. The agricultural societies had a very important work to do. The societies were not doing their duty. They were dropping everything for the sake of the show. The show was but one feature. Plowing matches

and good farming competitions were most important. They had been dropped because of the bad judging system, but that could be remedied. He argued that grain growing should be emphasized. It was the important end and the feature which attracted immigration.

Grain Judging Contest

The two grain judging competitions in connection with the Soil Products Exhibition took place on Wednesday. The first was the competition for pupils from the various provincial high schools. In addition to the money prizes in this competition, there was the splendid challenge shield donated by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Excitement was keen, and the students crowded round the door of the judging room waiting the returns with great interest and impatience.

Three teams were entered, Roblin, Stonewall and Holland high schools being represented. Roblin won the coveted first place.

The judging in the wheat classes proved even more onerous than was expected, and the various classes were not completed until 1.30 o'clock. The sweepstakes grand championship of the fair for wheat was taken by S. Larcombe, Birtle, with a sample of Marquis wheat which showed the magnificent score of 99 points out of 100. The wheat awards were as follows: Grand championship all wheats, S. Larcombe, Birtle; reserve, J. W. Carrothers, Methven, Eastern district—James Carr; reserve, D. Little, Portage la Prairie. Northwestern district—S. Larcombe; reserve, Thomas Thomson, of Roden. Southwestern district—J. W. Carrothers, Methven; reserve, A. Cooper, Trebank.

THE DEMAND FOR FREE WHEAT

The following is a copy of the resolution on the Free Wheat question which was carried unanimously and with great enthusiasm at the Saskatoon convention: Be it resolved that we, the delegates of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association in convention assembled, representing 30,000 farmers of this province, demand that we be permitted to exercise our unquestionable right of marketing our wheat wherever it may be to our greatest advantage.

And we further declare that in marketing the wheat which we have produced by our own labor and under the handicap of a heavy protective tariff upon all our raw material and machinery, it is only just and fair that our own interests should be considered before the interests of those who profit from the product of our labor.

And we further declare that the parliament of Canada, by refusing to accept the United States offer for the free interchange of wheat and wheat products, is unjustly discriminating against the wheat growers of Western Canada, and is thereby causing the wheat growers to lose every year a large part of the financial return to which they are just entitled.

And we further declare that such discrimination is contrary to the true spirit of confederation, and is certain to develop antagonism between sections of our country which will not tend towards the best interests of the nation as a whole.

THE HAVOC OF TIME

"This political pie—" said the disappointed office-seeker, sadly.

"Well, what about it?"

"It isn't anything like the kind our fathers used to make."

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 12

it more of a social centre. The majority of the women's sections have attempted to procure circulating or permanent libraries for their communities. Woodlawn has been successful in establishing a permanent library with books contributed by the members. The Success women's section has been instrumental in keeping up the religious work of the community, while others have established forums for the discussion of matters that will deepen the moral atmosphere of the community.

The picnics that were held during the summer were significant of the social work carried on by the women's sections. Lectures, debates and literary evenings have been a result of the work as have the increasing number of amateur plays given by encouragement of the clubs.

The early part of the year was marked by the frequency of the discussion of the school question. The topic was a favorite one and proved the statement that where a woman's child is there her heart is also. By encouraging school fairs, giving prizes to the school children and advocating school gardens the mothers can keep in closer touch with the work of the school and do their part in fitting the child to make the most of farm life.

Working for the Franchise

Enthusiasm has been shown in the matter of gaining the franchise. The Provincial Equal Franchise Board, formed by suggestion of the president of the Women Grain Growers, has been the medium thru which our Association has worked. Presentation of petitions has been made to Honorable Walter Scott and donations have been made by a large number of clubs to carry on the franchise work. More contributions are needed and I hope that our Associations will respond to the appeal for the franchise board.

A number of the women's sections have actively participated in co-operative buy-

our members make use of the newly established poultry marketing centre.

The department of education has promised to consider the question of requiring a teacher or responsible person to remain at school building during noon hour.

Thruout the year reports from the women's sections have shown that their work is a means toward developing the fraternal spirit, inspiring progressive thinking and making the most of community life. By so doing we have joined the ranks of those who are doing their part in serving their king and country.

ERMA STOCKING,
Provincial Secretary W.S.G.G.

Johnson Graham, of Estevan, proposed a resolution that a grant of one thousand dollars be given to the women's section. The suggested amount was immediately increased to fifteen hundred, the amendment becoming the resolution by consent.

The point was raised as to whether the women should be placed in the position of asking for a gift or of demanding it as a right. The secretary of the association was called upon to outline the proper course of procedure in order that the women would not be placed in any humiliating position. He argued in favor of treating the women as being quite capable of exhibiting fully as much business sense as the men. They would not ask for more than was necessary, and, furthermore, were capable of handling their finances to the best advantage. The motion was withdrawn on the ground that it was unnecessary.

The report on association fire insurance was presented by Thomas Sales and adopted without discussion.

Rearrangement of Districts

The executive committee has rearranged the organization districts of the province, and Mr. Musselman produced on the platform a large map showing the new divisions. The map has been reproduced in small size and a copy was given to each delegate as a

OFFICERS FOR 1916

The following officers and directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were elected for the year 1916:

President, John A. Maharg, Moose Jaw (re-elected).

Vice-President, A. G. Hawkes, Percival (re-elected).

Directors-at-large, Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, Piche; J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw (re-elected); Thos. Sales, Langham; George Langley, Regina (re-elected); John F. Reid, Orcadia.

District Directors as follows:

Dis.	Director	Post Office
1—	W. H. Beasley.....	Belbeck
2—	T. E. Gamble.....	Obermore
3—	G. E. Noggle.....	Lampman
4—	R. M. Johnston.....	Eastman
5—	John N. Birrell.....	Indian Head
6—	Will J. Thompson.....	Saskatoon
7—	Dr. C. E. Platt.....	Tantallon
8—	W. J. Orchard.....	Tregarva
9—	Jas. Ingles.....	Rokeby
10—	J. L. Rooke.....	Togo
11—	Chas. Davis.....	N. Battleford
12—	Andrew Knox.....	Prince Albert
13—	W. H. Lilwall.....	Wilkie
14—	Frank Burton.....	Vanguard
15—	P. L. Craigen.....	Hazelmere
16—	W. T. Hall.....	Servitan

ing. Storthoaks reports that their co-operative trading has been the means of adding to the interest in their work. The matter of buying food supplies is naturally in the province of the home keepers and we would suggest that our members co-operate more closely with the locals in this matter. The cutting down of expenses obtained by co-operative buying, co-operative shipping of butter and eggs to government market centres and farm bookkeeping—with books kept by the women of the farm as the men never will do it—will do wonders in bringing the prosperity and progress for which we are working.

Instructions given to your secretary in the form of resolutions have been carried out as far as possible. In regard to resolutions relating to extension of government libraries, I am pleased to state that the Government Circulating Library Branch has co-operated with us as far as possible in circulating libraries thru rural communities, but the lack of funds has prevented the branch from supplying the large demand.

The establishment of government marketing centres has been suggested to the co-operative branch of the department of agriculture as a solution of the problem of disposal of butter, eggs and poultry for sufficient cash. We would like to see

part of the printed program. The old districts had become unequal in size and in membership, and the development of new railways had made changes absolutely necessary.

After the new districts had been fully explained by Mr. Musselman the new plan was adopted.

The Patriotic Acre

The secretary closed the afternoon's proceedings with a report on the Patriotic Acre Fund and took occasion to point out that the greatest results had been obtained where the Grain Growers' organization was strongest.

In answer to a question, Secretary Musselman said that while it might have been possible to get a small portion of the milling of the Patriotic Acre wheat from country mills, they felt that the handsome gift to the Imperial Government should be milled uniformly. The milling companies' interests had not been thought of by the executive.

Several speakers took opportunity to explain why they had not yet sent in their contributions to this fund. There seemed no reason to doubt that the Patriotic Acre Fund will show the fullest response. Contributions will continue to be received and there is still

Kitchen Garden Seeds

A Choice Collection

Absolutely Free

On every well regulated farm this Spring arrangements will be made for a good kitchen garden where all the vegetables required for the family use will be grown. No better financial investment can be made than a good kitchen garden, and it also contributes very largely to the health of the family. Any boy or girl can make a good garden and produce a splendid quantity of all kinds of vegetables with very little labor. In order to assist our readers in the preparation of their garden this year, we have arranged to donate all the seeds that are required, absolutely free of charge. We have arranged for two collections of kitchen garden seeds as follows:—

KITCHEN GARDEN SEED

COLLECTION NO. 1

- 1 Pkt. Beans—Early Six Weeks.
- 1 Oz. Beet—Egyptian.
- 1 Pkt. Cabbage—Early Winningstadt.
- 1 Oz. Carrot—Oxheart.
- 1 Pkt. Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson.
- 1 Oz. Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers.
- 2 Oz. Peas—Western Beauty.
- 2 Oz. Peas—Reliance.
- 1 Pkt. Parsnip—
- 1 Oz. Radish—Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.
- 2 Oz. Swede—Selected.

This collection will give you ten different vegetables, all of which are very popular on the table. These seeds are worth \$1.30, but you can earn them by one hour's work.

HIGH CLASS SEEDS

We have secured these various collections of seeds from one of Canada's leading seed companies, and they are the regular standard quality as sold by that company. Each package contains instructions for planting and caring for the vegetables and flowers so that our readers will be sure that they are getting seeds that can be depended upon.

KITCHEN GARDEN SEED

COLLECTION No. 2

- 1 Pint Beans—Early Six Weeks.
- 1 Oz. Beet—Egyptian.
- 2 Pkt. Cucumber.
- 1 Pkt. Cabbage—Early Winningstadt.
- 1 Oz. Carrot—Oxheart.
- 1 Pkt. Celery—White Plume.
- 1 Pkt. Citron—(For preserving).
- 1 Pint Corn—Early Adams.
- 1 Pkt. Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson.
- 1 Oz. Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers.
- 1 Pkt. Cauliflower—Snowball.
- 1 Oz. Parsnip.
- 1 Pkt. Parsley.
- 1 Pint Peas—Western Beauty.
- 1 Pint Peas—Reliance.
- 1 Pkt. Tomato—Earliana.
- 1 Oz. Radish—Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.
- 1 lb. Swede—Selected.

This collection is much larger than the first one mentioned and contains 17 different varieties. Larger quantities of seed are provided in several cases and quite a large garden can be planted from these seeds. It will be a garden of which any person will be proud and which the housewife will find very convenient during the summer time. This collection is worth \$2.85, but two hours' work for us will bring it free to you.



Vegetables everyone may grow.

FODDER CORN ALSO

Year by year more farmers are becoming interested in Fodder Corn, and we are therefore going to give our readers an opportunity to experiment with a package of fodder corn seed this year. We have secured a quantity of seed of the following varieties:—

- "Pride of the North Dent."
- "White Cap August Dent."
- "Early Leaming Dent."
- "Longfellow Flint."
- "North Dakota Flint."

This fodder corn will be provided in quantities of one peck each, which is worth \$1.00 per peck, but one hour's work will secure one peck of either variety free.

These collections of vegetable seeds, flower seeds and the peck packages of corn are all to be given free to any man, woman, boy or girl who will do a little work for us soliciting subscriptions from farmers in their own community. It is an easy matter to collect these subscriptions, as we have thousands of them sent in every year just in the same way. Any person who would like to receive one of these splendid collections of vegetable or flower seeds or a package of Fodder Corn seed should write us at once and we will tell them all that is required to do.

A GOOD FLOWER GARDEN

Nothing is more cheerful near or around a farm house than a good flower garden in the summer time. Its gaily colored blooms against a background of green brighten up the landscape, please the eye and cheer the heart. It also furnishes flowers for the living room and the dining table. It requires very little work to have a splendid flower garden, and we will contribute the seeds free. The following is our collection of flower seeds:—

- 1 Pkt. Aster—Queen of the Market.
- 1 " Candytuft.
- 1 " Godetia.
- 1 " Lobelia.
- 1 " Mignonette.
- 1 " Malope.
- 1 " Nasturium—Dwarf.
- 1 " Phlox Drummond.
- 1 " Poppy, Shirley.
- 1 " Sunflower—"Stella."
- 1 " Verbena.
- 1 " Zinnia.
- 2 " Sweet Peas—Spencer Mixed.

This collection is worth \$1.15, but one hour's work gives it to you free. Directions for planting are on each packet.

Address:

Subscription Dept.

The Grain Growers'
Guide

WINNIPEG - MAN.

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me particulars regarding your free offer of vegetable and flower seeds and fodder corn.

Name

Post Office

Province

Seager Wheeler's Prize Winning Marquis Wheat 20 Pounds Free!

Seager Wheeler is the world's champion wheat grower. His Marquis wheat has won the International Sweepstakes three times, at New York Land Show in 1911; International Soil Products Exposition, Wichita, Kansas, 1914; and at the same exposition at Denver, Colorado, 1915. He also won the Sweepstakes at the Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair in 1915. There is no doubt that Mr. Wheeler has produced the best strain of Marquis wheat in existence.

25 CENTS PER POUND

Mr. Wheeler has sold his Sweepstakes wheat in 25 pound lots at 25 cents per pound. From the same strain he has been selling his pedigreed Marquis at \$6.00 per bushel. Last year he produced as high as 80 bushels per acre on some of his plots and in the many years he has been farming Mr. Wheeler has never had a crop failure, except from hailstorms.



Where Seager Wheeler produced 80 bushels of
Marquis Wheat per acre

20 POUNDS FREE

Mr. Wheeler's stock of seed is getting low. We have purchased a quantity of his Prize Winning strain of Marquis to donate to our readers. We have had this seed put up into 10 and 20 pound parcels, which are worth respectively \$2.50 and \$5.00 per parcel for seed purposes. Ten pounds of this seed should seed about one-eighth of an acre, and if properly cared for will produce at least six bushels of choice seed, which in another year would produce enough seed for a large field. Mr. Wheeler will certify to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association that he supplied each of these packages from his first generation seed, and this will entitle the seed to registration.

TWO HOURS WORK

Any farmer who would like to get into Mr. Wheeler's prize winning and money-making Marquis, can do so very easily. We will give absolutely free a ten pound package of this wheat to any person sending us two new yearly subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each. The only thing we stipulate is that they must be subscribers whose names are not now on our mailing list. For four new subscriptions we will donate absolutely free 20 pounds of Mr. Wheeler's famous Marquis wheat. It is an easy matter to get these subscriptions and will take only a short time. Go out and get the subscriptions and send us the money and Mr. Wheeler will ship the wheat to you immediately from his own farm at Rosthern, Sask. Half rates apply on seed grain, so the freight charge will be only a small item.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

This is a great opportunity for any farmer to improve his seed. It will be necessary to act promptly as seed time is approaching very rapidly and our supply of this wheat is not large. Go out and show The Guide to your neighbors, get their \$1.50. Give them a receipt, send us the money and the world's best wheat is yours. First come, first served. Do not delay. Begin today. Address all correspondence

Subscription Department :
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg - Man.

time enough for farmers so desiring to take their part in this gift of flour to the Imperial authorities.

It was Secretary Musselman's opinion that it might amount to five million pounds of flour.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Receipts
Subscriptions.....\$16,616.73
Bank interest.....2.50
\$16,619.23

Payments
Exchange on cheques \$.20
Balance on hand as at
Jan. 31, 1916.....16,618.94
\$16,619.23

BELGIAN RELIEF

Receipts
Subscriptions.....\$3,645.05

Payments
E. Pootman, Belgian
Vice-Consul.....\$3,213.80
Balance on hand as at
Dec. 31, 1915.....431.25
\$3,645.05

RED CROSS FUND

Receipts
Subscriptions.....\$1,061.05

Disbursements
Provincial Headquarters,
Mr. McCallum.....\$240.20
Balance on hand as at
Dec. 31, 1915.....820.85
\$1,061.05

PRINCE OF WALES FUND

Receipts
Subscriptions.....\$522.25

Payments
Provincial Headquarters, F.
M. Bee.....\$496.75
Balance on hand, Dec. 31,
1915.....25.50
\$522.25

PATRIOTIC FUND, GENERAL

Receipts
Subscriptions.....\$8,062.14

Payments
Provincial Headquarters,
F. M. Bee.....\$7,438.04
Balance on hand as at
Dec. 31, 1915.....713.35
\$8,151.39

GENERAL RELIEF—PROVINCIAL

Receipts
Subscriptions.....\$32.20

Payments
Balance on hand at Dec. 31, 1915.....\$32.20

Strong for Prohibition

The convention got down to the business of resolutions on Thursday.

Sheriff Cook, of Regina, addressed the convention in support of a resolution regarding the S.G.G.A. seed grain competition of 1916, and was well received.

After passing a resolution in favor of Dominion-wide prohibition, it was moved that the provincial government be asked to take a referendum at the municipal elections next December for closing of the dispensaries in the province. This was carried unanimously.

Levi Thompson, M.P., of Wolseley, was invited to the platform, and took occasion to remark that on party grounds he would ask for nothing better than a resolution asking for straight prohibition for the Dominion, but from a temperance viewpoint it would be better to ask the Dominion government either to give straight prohibition or to put matters in such shape that the province could deal with it entirely. It was a question whether they would be any further ahead if the dispensaries were abolished as the Dominion law stood at present. He would like to see a resolution asking for greater provincial powers, and when these were got he would like to see them used. Such a resolution was immediately passed unanimously.

The Hudson Bay Route

The resolution on completion and control of Hudson Bay Railway brought up the recent rumors in eastern papers that the whole project was a mistake, and that the road would be a financial failure because the Strait was not navigable.

Delegate Johnson Graham gave flat denial of this from his own experience as a seafaring man out of Dundee. He had gone into Hudson Bay on May 28, 1879. With modern conditions prevailing there was no question about the route. There was only a little floe ice from the north when he was there in May.

Director J. F. Reid was in receipt of a wire from William Sinclair, The Pas, Manitoba, who had been over every foot of country traversed by the road, as well as the bay and harbor. He said

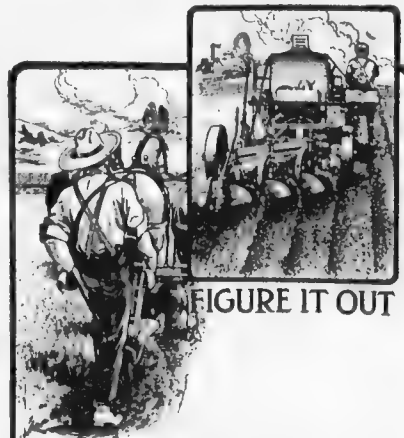


FIGURE IT OUT

Little Devil Carries No Gasoline Tank It Runs On Kero- sene Only—It's Simple—It Lasts

Figure it out, Mr. Farmer:

Kerosene is 65% cheaper than gasoline, and gasoline is still "going up." Little Devil has a valveless motor, that is especially designed for kerosene, with hundreds of less parts to wear out and tear out. You can buy it only in the Little Devil.

FIGURE IT OUT:

The man with the pair of horses requires four days to do what the Little Devil will do in one. To do the work in the same time would require four men with eight horses, and farm hands are usually at a premium when they are needed most, while horses are often "blowed" at the emergency.

FIGURE IT OUT:

Little Devil needs no grooming, eats only when working, while your horses consume one quarter of your produce and work an average of but three hours a day.

FIGURE IT OUT:

Little Devil is built by the founders of the oil and gas tractor industry, 90% of whose first years product are "still in the ring."

FIGURE IT OUT:

Just what power your farm requires. We build Old Reliable 60; Oil King 35; Crop Maker 27; and Little Devil 22—a size for your farm is among them. All burn kerosene. We'll help you figure it out. Get acquainted with the Money Maker Separator and its exclusive features. We have a size for the Little Devil. Write today.

HART-PARR COMPANY

Portage, La Prairie, Regina, Saskatoon
Home Office: Charles City, Iowa, U. S. A.

Founders of the tractor industry.
Builders of tractors that last.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

PRICE LIST

Page Medium-Weight Fence

No. 9 Top and Bottom. Balance No. 12. High Carbon—Uprights No. 12 Hard Drawn—Locks No. 11.

No. of wires	Height in inches	Stays in inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price f.o.b. Wpg.
5	36	16½	8, 8, 10, 10,	\$0.21½
6	42	16½	7, 7, 8, 10, 10, .....	.25
7	26	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, .....	.29½
7	26	12	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, .....	.28
8	48	16½	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, .....	.31
9	36	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, .....	.33
10	54	16½	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, .....	.37

Life-Time Durability

Page Special Poultry Fence

No. 9 Top and Bottom. Balance No. 13.

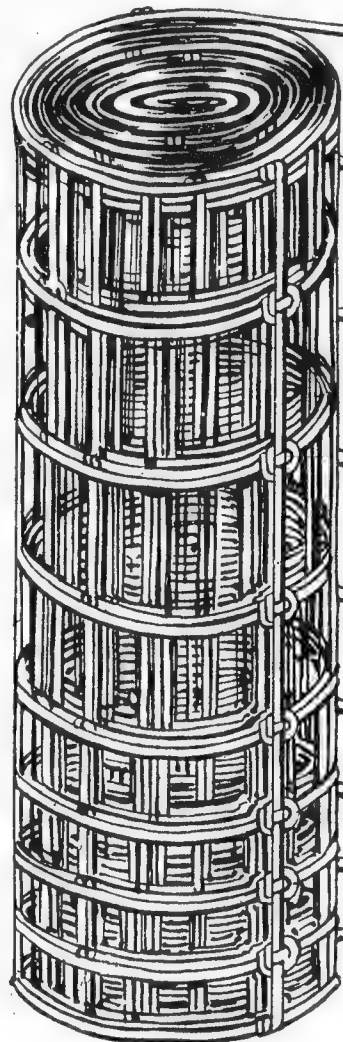
No. of wires	Height in inches	Stays in inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price f.o.b. Wpg.
18, 20	48, 60	8, 8	2-in. spaces at bottom 2-in. spaces at bottom	\$0.56 .63
Gates for 3 ft. openings, 4 ft. high				\$2.20
Gates for 12 ft. openings, 4 ft. high (railroad style)				4.45
Gates for 14 ft. openings, 4 ft. high (railroad style)				4.55
Gates for 16 ft. openings, 4 ft. high (railroad style)				5.40
Posts, Angle Steel, 1½ x 1½ x 7½ ft. long				.37
Stretching Tools (Set)				9.00
Staples, 25 lb. box				1.10
Brace Wire, 25 lbs.				1.00

Page Heavy Fence

Full Gauge No. 9 Wire, in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls.

No. of wires	Height in inches	Up-rights in inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price f.o.b. Wpg.
4	30	22	10, 10, 10,	\$0.22½
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10, .....	.26½
6	40	22	6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9, .....	.30½
7	48	22	5, 6½, 7½, 9, 10, 10, .....	.35½
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9, .....	.43½

A Safe Purchase



BEWARE

Of the Too-Cheap Fence. Get Page Fence for Permanence

PAGE Fence is always a safe purchase—a good investment. There is absolute proof of its superiority—of its life-time durability. At least we can show you some that's been up for 23 years and still without a break, still giving good service.

Beware of the too-cheap fence. Page fence prices are as low as they can be, unless we cut down weight

and quality. And that we will not do.

Fence bought from Page has only one price—only one profit, and that a reasonable one. And Page quality is possible at Page reasonable prices only because it is sold direct from factory to farm. You don't have to pay agents' commissions or dealers' profits when you buy fence from us.

Send your order to us direct, enclosing cash, bank-draft, express or money order. We will ship immediately. Write for our Catalog.

The Page Wire Fence Company

LIMITED

101 James Street East

WINNIPEG, MAN.



that the hopes of the most sanguine would be more than realized when the road was completed, that it was being well built, and would be completed within the original estimate of cost.

Enthusiasm for Free Wheat

W. H. Lilwall urged the convention to send a strong resolution on Direct Legislation to the provincial government.

The resolution in regard to free wheat was passed amid much enthusiasm, the whole convention rising to its feet and cheering. A supplementary resolution that a copy be presented to Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was also carried.

The Commandeering Question

A resolution censuring the government in regard to the commandeering of wheat was tabled after discussion.

Chas. A. Dunning, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., thought that the convention should hesitate before censuring the government for this, as they could not be familiar with all the facts. A delegate wanted to know why the government had returned the wheat to millers, and Mr. Dunning explained that it was only loaned to them. The people of Great Britain had stood ten times this from their government during the war, and he was not pre-

pared to condemn the government altho appearances might be against them. At this crisis the government could not be criticized as freely as in times of peace, at least in connection with the conduct of the war.

After the resolution was tabled, T. A. Crerar, president of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., was asked for information, and said he thought the convention had exhibited good sense in disposing of this resolution as they had. As far as he knew this commandeered wheat had been loaned back to the millers in order that the mills in Eastern Canada might be able to continue the manufacture of flour. The commandeering order had read originally that all No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Northern at Fort William, Port Arthur and the elevators east be commandeered. That left the millers at Port Colborne and other eastern points without wheat for manufacture. They had gone to the government with the information that they had heavy orders for flour from abroad, and this meant that their mills for the time being would have to close down. The government loaned them the wheat to be returned, he understood, by February 1. Similar arrangements had been made with certain exporters. It was loaned on the express condition that it was to be returned.

A delegate who had been hit heavily by the commandeering of wheat, thought that the small amount commandeered worked hardship on a few farmers just because they happened to have their wheat threshed early, whereas if it was at home it would not have been affected.

Mr. Crerar admitted the hardship, but submitted that many dealers had been hard hit as well as individual farmers. They could not understand all the motives that prompted the government, but as Mr. Dunning had said, the people in Great Britain were bearing greater hardships without complaint because of war conditions.

An hour and a quarter was spent in debating the permanent location of the central office, the matter being finally referred to the directors for decision.

Free Trade with Britain

The following resolutions were passed on Friday with little or no discussion:

Resolved, that whereas the present war has plainly shown that the British Empire must stand or fall together, and whereas we believe that a tariff on goods from Great Britain entering Canada should not be tolerated; therefore, we urge that the Dominion government immediately take the neces-

sary steps to bring about Free Trade between Canada and Great Britain.

Care of Returned Soldiers

Resolved, that this convention places itself on record as firmly of the opinion that the care of returned soldiers, and dependents of soldiers, is a national responsibility, and that in no sense should this work be dependent upon voluntary contributions, and, further, that the funds requisite for this purpose should be raised by an equitable method of taxation, distributing the burden amongst all the people of the Dominion.

Trading Capital

Resolved, that this convention heartily approves of the plan of the central executive for raising capital for the trading department by the sale of life memberships and capital debentures, and we hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the plan.

Direct Legislation

Resolved, that this convention again re-affirms its stand for Direct Legislation for this province.

For Federation

Resolved, that this convention heartily recommends the work of the various executive officers of all the western farmers' organizations and of our central executive for their effort to bring

SEEDS

YOU CAN WORK YOUR HEAD OFF and never get a crop if you sow weak, dead seed. Pedigreed seed won't always give you a bumper crop any and every season, but it stands to reason bred up pedigree seed, carefully inspected in the growing crop, thoroughly cleaned and rigidly tested for germination, will do better any season than ordinary seed. Pedigreed seed has breeding-grit—that invisible something inside the seed that makes it struggle up against the hard knocks of Spring and Summer and come on full speed ahead under favorable conditions. The spirit of the thoroughbred. Our free catalog tells more about seed of this kind.

HARRIS McFAYDEN COMPANY
Farm Seed Specialists - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Commission Men Pay More

Dealers pay more for cattle that have been dehorned. The hides are worth more and the flesh has less bruising.

Write for booklet telling about the **KEYSTONE DEHORNER**
R. H. McKENNA, 219 Robert St., Toronto.

Made in Canada

SAVE-TH-HORSE
(Trade-Mark, Registered)

BOOK FREE

The King of Remedies
No blistering or loss of hair.
Horse works.
Every bottle sold with a Signed Contract to return money if Remedy fails on Ringbone—Thoroughpin—SPAVIN—or ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoot or Tendon Disease.

OUR Save-The-Horse BOOK is a Mind Settler; Tells How to Test for Bone Spavin—What TO DO for a Lame Horse. It is our 23 Years' Experience and Discoveries. COVERS 58 forms of LAMENESS—WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

But write. BOOK, Sample Contract and ADVICE—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners & Managers). Address: TROY CHEMICAL CO., 151 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send, by Parcel Post.

RAW FURS
We Pay Highest Values
Write for Price List and Shipping Tags
Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.
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We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

Raw Furs
Trappers, Traders and Farmers. We are paying highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for FREE PRICE LIST and all information regarding trapping and hunting.
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233 KING STREET - WINNIPEG

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
118 West 31st Street, New York

INGENUITY



Doctor—"Why, you said in your note that you had the croup and I come here to find you have the rheumatism."

Patient—"Well, doc, there wasn't a soul in the house who could spell rheumatism."

about a federation of all these bodies on the basis of local units, provincial central bodies and inter-provincial bodies. Further, that wherever feasible and insofar as practicable the profits of all the bodies should, after paying interest only on capital, be distributed to their shareholder members on the basis of the business done.

Resolved, that the provincial government amend by-law No. 2 of the Agricultural Co-operative Association Act, and that an annual meeting be held in January.

Agricultural Shows

Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention a government grant of two-thirds of the prize moneys paid out should be allowed to any branch of the S.G.G.A. performing similar functions as agricultural societies, upon the recommendation of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture.

Weights and Grades

That weights on all scales, when properly inspected, should be acceptable as evidence of fair weights in court.

Whereas, the farmers have no means of checking weights—under the present system of issuing weight tickets—whether selling or buying, and whereas numerous mistakes have been made in figures, thereby causing a loss to the farmers; therefore, be it resolved that this convention request some system whereby all elevator operators, coal dealers and all others who buy or sell commodities in bulk, shall give the gross, tare and net weight in pounds on all tickets used.

Resolved that we ask to have an appeal board and duplicate sampling system for grain grading.

Responsibilities of Railroads

Whereas railroads are not required to erect fences, be it resolved that we seek amendments compelling railroads to erect fences in all places where they do not get permission to omit fences.

Resolved that, whereas the legislation regarding animals killed on the railroads is not clear, we ask that the legislation be made clear, that the railroads are liable for animals killed by trains.

War Profits

That whereas the government has seen fit to take very drastic action by commandeering a large amount of wheat owned by the farmers, the chief product necessary for the prosecution of the war, and whereas, according to press reports, extortionate profits have been made on the manufacturing of war munitions; be it therefore resolved that we urge the Dominion government to take the same drastic action in regard to the manufacture of all such munitions by commandeering all profits on munitions in excess of fifteen per cent.

Enlistment and Labor

Whereas farm labor is greatly depleted by enlistment for military service, and there is consequently a danger of a labor shortage for the rush seasons; therefore, be it resolved that the federal and provincial governments be asked to make an endeavor to secure farm help, if necessary from outside of Canada, and further that enlisted farmers in the West should be released for service as farm laborers.

Platform of Principles

That the board of directors be instructed to prepare a platform of the principles for which the association stands, and present it at the next annual convention for the approval of the delegates.

Knowledge Wanted

Whereas the maintenance of representative government in fact as well as in form depends upon an intimate knowledge, on the part of citizens, of the great civic and economic problems, and whereas no unbiased or indeed any adequate means of obtaining such knowledge is now available for the average citizen, be it resolved that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association favors the establishment of means for a thorough and systematic study of such problems, and to that end be it resolved that the executive take steps

to organize a series of debates to discuss economic questions.

Supplementary Hail Insurance

Resolved, that the provincial government be petitioned to enact legislation authorizing the hail insurance commission to devise a system providing for supplementary hail insurance for farmers under the present system, and further, that the commission should be authorized to increase the indemnity at its discretion instead of reducing the assessment.

Automobile Licenses

That a percentage of all automobile license fees should be paid into the rural municipal treasury for upkeep of roads, and that we make this recommendation to the Rural Municipal convention.

Transfer Switches Wanted

Whereas transfer switches between rival railway companies exist only in a few places in the province, therefore be it resolved that we request the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to impress upon the railway commission the need of such to the general public, urging the granting of these wherever two or more railways enter the same town, providing the privileges do not exist within a radius of twenty-five miles.

Woman Suffrage

A resolution was passed that the provincial government be requested to pass legislation at the present session providing for Woman Suffrage on equal terms with men.

Farmers' Steel and Wire Co.

A resolution came before the meeting asking the association to take up the case of the outstanding notes of the Farmers' Steel and Wire Co., of Regina, to assist those farmers who were victimized.

Mr. Langley explained the legal aspect of the case, showing that once the notes had passed into the hands of an innocent third party they must be paid.

Mr. Musselman pointed out that the time to investigate these companies was before buying stock, not afterwards.

Dr. Flatt explained that no company in Manitoba or Alberta could sell stock without the approval of the Public Utilities Commission. Under the circumstances it was finally decided to lay the resolution on the table.

Votes of Condolence

A resolution of sympathy was passed by a standing vote for a newly elected director, W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, who had lost one of his sons since the convention began. A resolution was also passed by a standing vote expressing the convention's sense of the loss sustained by Alberta and the other two provinces in the death of the late James Speakman, former president of the U.F.A.

Cheers for the Soldiers

Confidence in our soldiers at the front and in the boys who were going was expressed enthusiastically when every delegate stood up and gave three hearty cheers. The convention likewise went on record as approving the action of the government in doing all in their power to prosecute the war.

Hail Insurance Discussed

As an outgrowth of the address given by J. E. Paynter, chairman of the Hail Insurance Commission, on Tuesday evening, the question of supplementary hail insurance came before the convention on Friday afternoon. The chief point in discussion was whether the supplementary insurance should be provided for farmers in those municipalities already under the act, or should be thrown open to farmers all over the province. Several delegates expressed themselves strongly in opposition to the hail insurance commission doing any business outside the municipalities under the act, as they declared that it would not be fair to those municipalities where compulsory hail insurance was in force. Mr. Paynter was not present when the discussion took place to give his opinion on this phase of the question, but the following resolution

was finally adopted: Resolved that the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Commission be empowered to carry on mutual hail insurance thruout the province, and that the same be a department by itself, such department to be self-sustaining.

The Car Order Book

Considerable discussion took place on the question of placing names on the car order book by proxy, as is now permitted by the Canada Grain Act. At the annual convention of the U.F.A. at Calgary last month Dr. Magill, chairman of the Grain Commission, had asked that the farmers discuss this question, and for that reason it was brought before the Saskatchewan convention. Many delegates described conditions at their local shipping point where there were several hundred names on the car order book, placed there by elevator operators who had secured proxies from farmers in the district. It was pointed out that farmers gave these proxies altogether too freely, and the result was that the elevators received more than their proper share of cars.

Mr. Dunning took part in the discussion and favored the abolition of the proxy system, because he felt it would give better satisfaction to the farmers, and if it caused any hardship in periods of blockade the grain commission could give relief as they had done in some cases during the present season.

The general discussion which took place on the subject showed very clearly that the abuse of the proxy system was due to carelessness on the part of the farmers as well as to the action of the elevator operator and, in some cases, the railway agent also.

At the conclusion of the discussion the following resolution was passed: Resolved that we favor the abolition of the right of entry by proxy upon the car order book, except in the case of the applicant being physically unfit to attend in person for the purpose of making such entry, or a bona fide owner of grain in car lots who is absent from the district.

Denatured Alcohol

J. B. Loige, delegate from Shaunavon, introduced the subject of denatured alcohol which, he said, could be manufactured below the present price of gasoline, and was of superior quality for use in engines and in the homes for lighting purposes. As an employee of the International Harvester Co., some years ago he had travelled all over Europe and investigated the use of denatured alcohol where it was manufactured from potatoes and sugar beets. He stated that it could be manufactured in Western Canada even more cheaply than in Germany. The convention was near its close when this question was introduced, and he promised to write an article containing further information in The Guide at a later date. He said that the excise duty in Canada was too heavy to permit of successful manufacture of denatured alcohol in this country, and the following resolution was passed by the convention: Whereas the price of kerosene and gasoline is very high and these oils are very hard to obtain, and whereas denatured alcohol is not only a substitute but a superior article for home use and internal combustion engines, therefore be it resolved that the Dominion government be asked to allow the manufacture of denatured alcohol without internal revenue.

Car Capacity

The old question of cars of small capacity came up for discussion. Several delegates said they had ordered a 60,000 pound car and had been furnished with an 80,000 pound car, and were charged the full freight rate on the large car when they had not grain enough to fill it.

Mr. Dougall, general agricultural agent of the C.P.R., was present and was called to the platform. There was no representative present from either the C.N.R. or G.T.P. Mr. Dougall explained that the 80,000 pound car gave the railroad company an opportunity to move the wheat faster, and that they had been able to take out of the country this year 20,000,000 bushels more than if they had been using 60,000 pound cars. He said it was the purpose of the C.P.R. to supply 60,000 pound cars when

they were ordered, and that if the smaller car could not be provided and an 80,000 pound car was used instead, the railway company would not charge for more than the 60,000 pounds. If this had been done, it was probably the fault of the station agent, and he would like all complaints sent in to him at Winnipeg. He pointed out, however, that it would be far better for these complaints to come in thru the local secretary of the association, so that they could be dealt with more easily and promptly.

One delegate suggested that a very easy way out of the difficulty was for a farmer who had not enough to fill his car to get another farmer to put in the balance required and divide the receipts in proportion. He said this had often been done with perfect satisfaction. It was finally decided, however, to pass the following resolution so that the executive could take up the matter with the railway companies: Whereas, it is becoming increasingly difficult for us to secure cars of 60,000 pounds capacity, the railroad companies requesting us to use 80,000 pounds capacity cars; therefore we request our central executive to take up this question of car capacity and endeavor to have such legislation enacted that, when the railroad companies do not supply 60,000 pound capacity cars within fifteen days of such car or cars being ordered, the railroad companies shall allow such applicant or applicants to utilize 80,000 pound capacity cars on the same freight basis as 60,000 pound cars.

Medical and Nursery Care

The following resolution provoked a great deal of discussion: Whereas thru the scattered nature of settlements in new districts and the poverty of many new settlers, many lives are lost annually thru the lack of proper medical and nursing attention; therefore, be it resolved, that this convention deems it advisable that the provincial government should take up the matter of providing adequate nursing and compulsory medical facilities for rural districts at public expense.

Hon. Geo. Langley favored the resolution as an expression of the opinion of the delegates. He said it raised one of the greatest problems of the province and, as Minister of Public Health, he had given it a great deal of attention. He said he was proposing an amendment to the Municipal Act at the present session of the legislature to provide for the erection of municipal hospitals. He said that a year ago he thought he saw the money in sight to provide medical attendance in the sparsely settled districts, but had been unable to get his hands on it. He pointed out, however, that it was not possible to compel doctors to live in districts where they could not make a living. Last year, in the dried-out districts, thirty-five doctors had written him stating that they were not able to collect their accounts as the farmers had no crops, and on that account they could not make a living and would be forced to leave the district. The government had considered the matter very carefully, and in order to keep these doctors in these districts where they were needed the government had loaned to thirty-two doctors \$100 for six months. He believed that they would get the money back. He thought the government was justified in providing medical assistance in these districts where it was so greatly needed.

Mr. McOwan asked that the Municipal Act be amended so that municipal councils could guarantee the salaries of doctors in order to get them to come to the district, and Mr. Langley promised to consider this suggestion when amending the act. Dr. Platt emphasized the great importance of the problem, and said it would become even more acute in the near future because of the large number of doctors who had gone to the war.

The School Question

At the present time the improvement of the public school system in Saskatchewan is one of the biggest questions of discussion throughout the whole province, and the question excited a great deal of interest in the convention. A number of resolutions were brought forward for discussion. A year ago Premier Scott asked for sugges-

tions for the improvement of schools, and as a result an Educational League was organized by public spirited citizens to go into the whole matter, and a great deal of valuable material had been gathered. The question of municipal school boards found considerable support in the convention, and was strongly advocated by Hon. Geo. Langley, who explained that the chief difficulty was to adjust the indebtedness of the school districts and transfer the indebtedness to the municipalities. This problem was made the more difficult because the municipal boundaries did not correspond with the school boundaries.

At the conclusion of the discussion the following resolutions were passed: That this convention approves the movement now on foot to thoroughly examine our educational conditions, and will support the necessary legislation to place our public schools on an up-to-date and satisfactory basis.

Resolved that this convention deems it advisable that every child in Saskatchewan shall be taught the English language, and that all elementary schools shall be brought under government control and inspection, and an effective system of compulsory education be enacted. That we express disapproval at the injustice of the present arrangement of rural school districts whereby so many are more distant from their own than from a neighboring school.

Railways and Gophers

Resolved that the Rural Municipal Act be amended to compel railway companies to destroy the gophers on their right-of-way.

Immigration Problem

That this convention direct the executive to take up the whole question of immigration with the royal commission appointed for that purpose in order that desirable immigrants be encouraged to come and take up land.

Close of Convention

Acknowledgment of the many courtesies extended by the city to the convention was made to the city at large, its various officials, board of trade, boy scouts, etc., and to those who contributed to the success of the complimentary theatre night. To this acknowledgment Mayor Young and F. McClure Selanders made appropriate replies.

The daily papers of Saskatoon gave exceptionally full, reliable and unbiased reports of the convention day by day, and this was acknowledged by a special resolution, proposed by Hon. Geo. Langley.

A special resolution expressed the appreciation of the delegates of the splendid services of President Maharg as presiding officer. The convention was brought to a close at 11 o'clock on Friday evening by the singing of the National Anthem, led by Vice-President Hawkes.

On Saturday morning the delegates were taken on a special train to inspect the new Dominion government terminal elevator three miles out of Saskatoon.

SECRET COMMISSIONS ILLEGAL

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association has been advised by its solicitor, Geo. E. Taylor, K.C., that the secretaries of Grain Growers' locals, and officers of co-operative associations, are agents within the meaning of the Secret Commissions act of 1909. Under this act it is a criminal offence, punishable with a fine not exceeding \$2,500 or two years imprisonment, for an agent to accept any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for doing, or forbearing to do, any act relating to his principal's affairs or business, or for showing, or forbearing to show, favor or disfavor to any person with relation to his principal's affairs or business. Any person giving such a bribe is liable to the same penalty.

PORTAGE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The executive of the Portage la Prairie district association have arranged to hold a convention on March 17. An extra effort is being made this time to have every association in the district represented at this convention, the program of which will be announced later.

BEN RICHARDSON, Sec.-Treas.

Pure Bred Poultry FREE For Boys and Girls

BABY CHICKS



Every boy and girl who would like to have a flock of chickens of their very own, can get them from The Guide free. There is nothing that will give a boy or girl more delight than watching chickens grow—if they are their own. By feeding and caring for these chickens they will be worth quite a lot of money in the fall and will help to start a bank account. Any

boy or girl who gets one of our flocks of chickens will be able to enter their birds in all the poultry club competitions held at the school fairs and will have a splendid chance of capturing the first prize. These chickens which The Guide will give to the boys and girls will all be pure bred and of the very best breeds. They will be hatched just as soon as the cold weather is over. When the chickens are one day old we will take a dozen of them and pack them carefully in a special box so that they will get plenty of air.

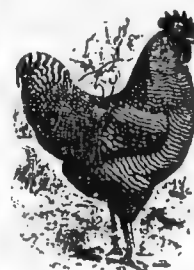
Shipped by Express We will ship them by express with all charges paid to the nearest express office where the boy or girl lives. At the same time we will send a letter telling that the chickens are coming so that you can get them at the train and take them home at once. Baby chicks can safely be shipped for 1,500 miles in this way so that they will be sure to be bright and lively and all ready for something to eat when they come to you. These chickens are worth \$3.50 to \$4.00 per dozen, but any bright boy or girl can get them free.

FOR "GROWN UPS" TOO

While these offers are made specially to the young folks, we do not bar the grown-ups. In fact, this is a splendid opportunity for any person who is planning on a flock of pure bred poultry. Poultry raising is a branch of farm industry, which if given proper attention will yield high returns for the amount of money and time expended. There are many farmers' wives in Western Canada who are making a good round sum of money each year by specializing in this particular branch of farm work, and it is not only a profitable enterprise, but a very interesting one. You are not limited to one dozen baby chicks. There is no limit to the number you may earn. If you are willing to work for us you may have a flock of 48 or 60 baby chicks shipped to you at one time.



FULL GROWN BIRDS



Lots of boys and girls would like to have some full grown birds as well as the baby chicks. The Guide has also arranged to give any boy or girl a cockerel and two pullets one year old and to ship them to the nearest express office with all charges paid. With these three birds any boy or girl, by feeding them properly and taking good care of them could soon have a dandy flock of chickens that would bring a lot of pocket money and win the best prizes at the school fair or any other poultry show. All these birds are pure bred and will bring high prices. They are worth \$8.00 per set of three but we have arranged to give them absolutely free to any boy or girl who will do a little work for us. Every boy and girl thinks more of something they have really earned than of something that has been given to them.

Choice of Seven Breeds The breeds of poultry which may be selected are as follows:—Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Rosecomb Rhode Island Reds. These breeds offer a wide range for selection. They are all selected from good flocks and The Guide guarantees that every boy and girl who gets them will be proud of their baby chicks or their full grown birds. We can ship these baby chicks to any point where there is a daily train service in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba.

HOW TO GET THEM

We know that every boy and girl who likes chickens will be willing to do some work for us to get them. The work we ask is easy and pleasant. You will simply have to collect a few subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 a year and send us the money and we will then send you the chickens absolutely free and all charges paid. It is an easy matter to get these subscriptions. We have men and women, boys and girls who get thousands of them for us every year right in their own neighborhood. If you are in earnest sign your name to the coupon and mail it at once. We will then tell you how many subscriptions to get, how to go to work and we will send you supplies to work with. Now is the very best season of the year to get subscriptions, in the next two months. We will ship the chickens at the most suitable time, but boys and girls who want to enter for these prizes must not delay.



If you have spare time and are willing to work and would like our chickens, mail the coupon today.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—

Please send me full information and supplies as I want to earn some of The Guide's Pure-bred Poultry.

Name

P. O.

Province

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA
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The Home Bank was originally established as a savings bank sixty years ago, and it now does a very large volume of business with thrifty depositors. Full compound interest paid at highest bank rates.

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DIRECTORS

Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G.,
President

Cyrus A. Birge, Vice-President

C. C. Dalton Robert Hobson
C. H. Newton George Rutherford
J. Turnbull W. A. Wood

J. P. Bell, General Manager

Capital Authorized:

\$5,000,000

Capital Paid Up:

\$3,000,000

Surplus:

\$3,475,000

The Standard Trusts Company

in its capacity as Trustee, Executor and Administrator has a number of assets on hand, which it must realize on, to enable the numerous beneficiaries under those Estates to receive their bequests. Those assets consist of (1) Farms, improved and unimproved, situated in the three Prairie Provinces; (2) Town and City Properties, improved and unimproved, throughout the West; (3) Stocks and Bonds of sufficient variety to satisfy all investors.

As Trustee also for certain corporations, it has several large tracts of land capable of colonization, some near Winnipeg, some near Brandon, some near Otterburne and Dominion City, some near Canora, Sask., and some near Lethbridge, Alta. All well located, good in quality and reasonable in price. Terms very easy. Write or ask for booklet.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

Standard Trusts Building, Winnipeg

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada

Held its Nineteenth Annual Meeting on 14 February, 1916. The following points should be noted

Assets at 31 Dec., 1915	\$ 2,531,028
Increase for year	235,891
Income for 1915	513,935
Surplus at 31 Dec., 1915	139,344
Increase for year	43,192
Policies issued and revived 1915	2,008,210
Insurances in force 31 Dec., 1915	\$10,401,232

Amount paid for Death Claims, including war losses, was 56 per cent. of the expected mortality.

The average rate of interest earned was 6.91 per cent.

The Company is increasing its Agency force and is prepared to offer advantageous terms to whole or part time agents.

A FULL REPORT MAILED UPON REQUEST

Head Office

London, Ont.

Provincial Manager

W. M. GOVENLOCK

402 Tribune Building - WINNIPEG, Man.

LOANS ON THRESHED GRAIN

The amendment to the Bank Act passed a couple of years ago permitting banks to lend money on the security of grain stored in farmers' granaries, is being made use of to a considerable extent this season. Quite a number of farmers were enabled by loans thus secured to hold their grain, instead of selling it as soon as they had threshed, and to meet their pressing obligations in the fall and still wait for the better prices which have prevailed in the new year before selling. In some cases where threshed grain is taken as security the loan would have been made by the bank even tho it was not possible to assign the grain, but in many instances this amendment to the Bank Act has enabled farmers to obtain accommodation which they could not otherwise have got. The use of this amendment has not only benefited the individual farmer who has been enabled to get an advance on his grain, but it also, to some extent, checked the rush to market grain early in the season and thus had a tendency to keep prices up.

CROWN LIFE HAD RECORD YEAR

The Crown Life, one of the younger and more vigorous of the Canadian life insurance companies, has just published its annual statement, showing excellent progress during 1915.

Applications for new insurance totalled \$4,008,406, being a considerable advance over last year's figures, and a most creditable showing for a war year. The total insurance in force amounts to \$12,709,832, being close on to \$1,000,000 in excess of 1914 figures. The assets have increased to \$1,850,685.49, and the surplus is now \$243,188.58.

The company subscribed for \$100,000 of the Canadian war loan and placed two floor of their head office building at Toronto at the disposal of the Patriotic Fund for the year, free of rental, and also two floors of their Colborne Street premises for the use of the Red Cross Society, without charging therefor.

In presenting the report, the president, G. T. Somers, referred to the agency organization which has been accomplished recently thruout Canada, and particularly in Ontario. This will undoubtedly result in a large volume of new business in the future. He said that the trying conditions of the past year had been satisfactorily surmounted by the company, and pointed out that the outlook for 1916 was much more promising than anything in the previous history of the company.

THE FARMERS' BANK

Farmers' Bank shareholders have lost again in their appeal to the courts. Mr. Justice Lennox, of Toronto, has sustained the finding of Referee McAndrew, and dismissed the appeals of certain shareholders who argued that the bank never was a bank legally, and therefore they were not shareholders.

Mr. Justice Lennox's decision means that shareholders must contribute their double liability. It is likely, however, there will be still further appeal to a higher court.

WEYBURN SECURITY BANK

The Weyburn Security Bank has purchased the business of the Farmers' Exchange Bankers of Saskatchewan. This brings up the number of branches operated by the Weyburn Security Bank to seventeen.

C.P.R. EARNINGS A RECORD

Montreal, Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway held yesterday, the following dividends were declared:

On the preference stock, two per cent. for the half-year ended December 31 last.

On the common stock, two and one-half per cent. for the quarter ended December 31 last, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from revenue and three per cent. per annum from special income account, both dividends payable April 1 next, to shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on March 1 next.

The statement of earnings and expenses of the railway lines for the six months shows a net result of about \$2,000,000 in excess of any previous half-yearly period in the history of the company.

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

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on Improved City and Farm Property at current interest rates. Direct applications from borrowers accepted. Agents wanted at places where not represented.

NETHERLANDS

Mortgage Co. of Canada

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DOMINION War Loan

In amounts of
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Write us for particulars

T. R. BILLET & CO.

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Farmers!

\$1 Per Bushel For Your Wheat

is what every man should get, and those of you who are holding grain for higher prices, or seed, should not be without insurance. Our special Grain Policy is what you need. Protects against Prairie Fire. No Fire Guards Required.

Issued by the month at a few cents per \$100.00. A postcard will bring you full information.

The Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Saskatoon
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1915

The Great-West Life

by its lower premiums and favorable results to policy-holders has established itself in the good will of the Canadian people, its Agents having written a larger business in Canada than the Agency force of any other company.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People.
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

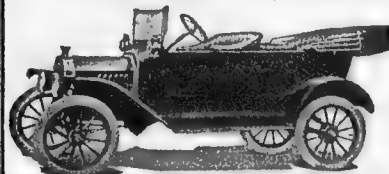
THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special
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There is none better.
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FREE!

New 1916 Model Ford or \$570 Cash



To the person obtaining the most yearly or half-yearly subscriptions to The Grain Trade News and Produce Record between now and the 15th of May, 1916, we will give a Ford Car, above model, or a roadster. As a further premium we will allow every contestant 50 cents on every yearly subscription.

Everyone securing ten or more new subscribers will be given a cash prize. Write today for subscription blanks. Special \$50 Cash Prize to canvasser sending in the largest amount of subscription money before March 1st. Contest not open to city of Winnipeg.
GRAIN TRADE NEWS AND PRODUCE RECORD
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REDUCED PRICES ORDER NOW

12 inch \$1.80
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This is the lowest price in Canada on plow shares, and you can save money by sending in your order for shares AT ONCE. We will not guarantee these prices for any length of time, but you will be money ahead by sending us your order TODAY. Give make of plow, size wanted and number stamped on back of old share. Orders shipped same day as received.

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74 Henry Ave. E., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dunning Addresses Convention

Tells of Remarkable Growth and Development of Co-operative Elevator Business

A very interesting address was delivered at the Saskatoon convention by C. A. Dunning, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

Mr. Dunning recalled that at the convention of 1911, the greatest debate in the history of the organization had taken place on the question whether the association should favor government ownership or co-operative ownership of internal elevators. The true co-operative spirit had been shown by E. A. Partridge at that time by making the vote unanimous in favor of co-operative ownership. The first year forty-six elevators had been organized in various parts of the province. The second year, as a result of special efforts to build a large number of elevators at as many points as possible, the system grew to 137 elevators. During the third year a further extension to 192 elevators had been made, then to 215 in the fourth year, while so far this season the increase had reached 230 elevators.

Similarly the volume of business had grown from 3,250,000 bushels the first year to 12,900,000, then in 1913 to 19,500,000, and finally to 28,000,000 to date this year. In platform business the growth had been from 2,500 cars handled to between 31,500,000 and 32,000,000 bushels this year.

In connection with the volume of patronage, it was interesting to note the percentage of Saskatchewan's crop handled each year by the company, inasmuch as it evidenced the latter's growth in relation to the growth of similar institutions. The figures represented only the marketed portion of Saskatchewan's crop in each year; in a grain business it was what was marketed that was the important consideration. In 1911 the Co-operative Elevator system handled 3.16 per cent. of the marketed portion of the Saskatchewan crop. In 1912 the percentage was 9.78. In 1913 this increased to 12.39 per cent., while in 1914, which was the smallest crop for many years, the percentage still showed increase to 15.41 per cent, thus indicating that the spirit of co-operation was growing among the farmers.

The number of shareholders had increased to nearly 18,000 since June, 1911.

A Fight for Life

Speaking of the attitude of competitors—the line elevators—towards the company, Mr. Dunning stated that during the first year it had been one of scorn, that the new company had just been laughed at. They said no farmers' elevator company ever set the world on fire, and his cheeks had burned down at the grain exchange when they referred to him as the "green kid from the farm." Nevertheless, they had gone along and succeeded till their friends the enemy commenced to wake up. That was why endeavor had been made the second year to build a large number of elevators. Many of those present knew by experience the way the farmers' small elevator companies were squeezed out of existence. The Co-operative Company was afraid that the same means might be applied to squeeze it out. It was not difficult for a line company to do this with a farmers' company at a given point; it was not impossible to do it at 46 points; but widen the area and it did become impossible. It had been a year of nightmare, but the area had been widened successfully.

Since then they had experienced a sort of guerilla warfare. An odd point or two on the system was picked out and a few special men at that point would be given a very special little deal. This was one of the most insidious ways to get at the root of co-operation. Sometimes free storage would be offered, and the line companies would pay two or three cents a bushel more than the co-operative elevators were able to pay. For it must be remembered that the company was obliged to pay the same prices for grain at all points taking the same freight rate, being a co-operative organization, while these fel-

lows handed out a fine deal at odd points only, and farmers receiving the benefit of these special deals should remember that brother farmers elsewhere had to pay for it. This warfare had not done very much harm, however, because the company had been able to get at the seat of the trouble thru the local boards. They were able to get the shareholders together at that point and tell them the facts, proving the same to the hilt.

Last year this warfare was extended by the cutting of handling charges by line elevators at over forty of the points operated by the Saskatchewan Elevator Company, whose charge for handling wheat is one and three-quarter cents. The company had quickly informed the board of grain commissioners for Canada, whose chairman was Dr. Magill. In the Grain Act it was stated that permission must be secured from the grain commission to make a special charge for handling grain at individual points. So the commission had immediately stopped the practice by ruling that any company was compelled to charge the same rate at all points, and stated that if the practice continued they would compel the discriminators to charge on their whole line the lowest charge made at any point where it was operating.

A Frontal Attack

A great frontal attack was now being made by the enemy. The line elevators thruout Saskatchewan had issued orders reducing charges from 1½ cents to 1¼ cents per bushel. Mr. Dunning quoted from the Manitoba Free Press of November 14, 1914, an admission by Frank O. Fowler that country elevators could not be made to pay at 1½ cents per bushel; by W. J. Gage, on behalf of the International Elevator Company, that the average cost per bushel for operating had been 3.20c per bushel; by Mr. Evans, manager of the British America Elevator Co., that the cost was 3¼ cents per bushel; by J. S. Law that the farmers' elevator at Darlingford had tried to run at 1½ cents per bushel and lost considerable money. These were the gentlemen who were now offering to handle wheat at 1½ cents per bushel. The inference was plain. It was a case of finding the nigger.

In 1913, when the company had operated the cheapest, the actual cost had been 2.29c per bushel. The total cost for everything, including selling, had been 2.48c. They could show where their company had made up the loss, but other men could not.

It was some job to fight a company that for the five years of its existence had not built any palaces in any fashionable quarter in any city, but which had nursed a fighting fund instead of distributing everything to its shareholders.

Special Binning

Mr. Dunning did not wish to be misunderstood as saying that "the nigger" was anything distinctly illegal, but he would say that the methods adopted by the line elevator companies and the fact that they did not specially bin the farmers' grain gave them special opportunities which the farmers' own company did not have. On the special bin ticket issued by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company the identity of the farmer's grain was guaranteed. No line elevator company in Saskatchewan issued such a ticket. Their ticket was a hybrid affair which was not found in the Canada Grain Act at all. It retained from the line elevator standpoint all the advantages of the special bin ticket and none of its disadvantages, and also all the advantages and no disadvantages of graded storage tickets. There was no guarantee as to the identity of the grain. The party storing that grain could treat it absolutely as if it belonged to them. They had the right to mix it with other grain and to sell it whether it was ordered held or not. Three thousand cars of grain had been ordered by the farmers using the co-operative system, to be

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS

Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For deep wells get Cater's fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

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PER TON **\$2** PER TON

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Orders filled day received. Farmers and Co-operators supplied direct.

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They will not touch a harness treated with

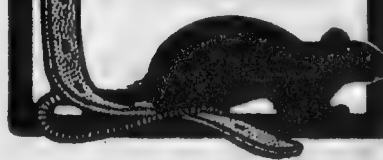
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That is because Eureka contains no vegetable or animal fat.

Keeps your harness soft, pliable, strong.

Dealers Everywhere

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Farmers' Market Place

POULTRY

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 1-14

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—GET THE only original pure bred farm raised Busy "B" strain from Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. Circulars free. 2-7

BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels, \$3 to \$5; bred to lay from imported stock. Pekin Ducks, \$2; Drakes, \$2. G. H. Bateman, Wolseley, Sask. 5-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, bred to lay strain, \$1.50 each. Hatching eggs in season. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 5-4

MOLINE POULTRY YARDS HAS FOR SALE large Embden Geanders. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 4-6

CHOICE PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale at \$2 each, while they last. Wm. Gieselman, Bladworth, Sask. 6-3

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els for sale or exchange, \$2 and \$1.50. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00 each, beautifully marked. J. B. Wright, Plumas, Man. 6-3

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 7-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR sale at \$1.50 each. I Nelson Percival, Sask. 7-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—REGAL strain \$2.00. R. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 7-3

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS— \$2 and \$3. All Utility farm raised birds. Early orders first choice. J. C. McDermot, Hazelridge, Man. 7-5

LOOK—BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, breeding stock, direct from leading plants in America. Mention breed. Prompt shipments. Address L. L. Manitou Co., Watrous, Sask. 8-2

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte Cockerels for sale, \$2. A. S. Clark, Riga P.O., Sask. Kelso Station, C.N.R. 8-2

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 8-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els (Regal Strain), Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels and Pullets. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red Cockerels, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. C. W. Deer, Canora, Sask. 8-2

BETTER THAN EVER—MY BARRED ROCK Cockerels from extra good laying strain, \$2.50 each; Pullets, \$1.50. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 8-4

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—THOMPSON'S famous exhibition and laying strain. Mated pens, ten and fifteen dollars. Jas. Glennie, Macdonald, Man. 8-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS (ROSE COMB)— Beautiful dark red cockerels for sale, bred from exhibition stock and a heavy laying strain, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 8-4

20 PURE BRED BARRED ROCK HENS FOR sale, \$1.00 each. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-4

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, price \$2.00. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 8-4

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7-11

CLOVER LODGE BERKSHIRES—BOARS FIT for service and sows bred to champion boar "Alona Senator." Stock of all ages for sale. Steve C. Swift, Viking, Alta. 8-9

CHOICE IMPROVED BERKSHIRE AND YORK- shire Sows in farrow. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 1-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—ALL AGES. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 2-7

REGISTERED DUCROC-JERSEY CHOICE BRED sows for sale. Bred to first prize males. Write J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 8-4

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CASTINGS WELDED AND GUARANTEED. Oxy-Acetylene process, oldest, largest plant West. Cylinders, crankshafts, gear wheels, etc., made new. Manitoba Welding & Mfg. Co., 58 Princess St., Winnipeg. 8-11

FOR SALE CHEAP—OIL-PULL TRACTOR. Little used, suitable for heavy work. B. F. Butler, Elm Creek, Manitoba. G. W. Butler, Federal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. 7-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR HORSES—L.H.C. Gasoline Tractor, 25 h.p., nearly new. Box 225, Lewvan, Sask. 8-3

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies mostly closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM LANDS

FARM LANDS TO RENT—EITHER SUFFIELD or Howell districts, for 1916 season. There are suitable buildings with large equipment of machinery, horses and farm implements. State acreage required and for further particulars apply to Manager, Canadian Wheat Lands Ltd., Suffield, Alta. 6-3

FOR SALE—IDEAL DAIRY FARM, RED DEER district. First class buildings. Easy terms. If wanted together with implements, etc., also livestock. Apply to J. Wernick, Gilby, Alberta. 7-2

IMPROVED 1/4 SECTION, STATE MISSISSIPPI, rich black soil, near town 5000. Alfalfa, corn, cotton, fruits, melons, rural telephones. Adjoining land held \$50 acre. This for \$3700 cash. L. C. Wirtz, owner, Wadena, Sask. 8-4

WE STILL HAVE A FEW GOOD 1/4 AND 1/2 sections for sale in Manitoba and Saskatchewan that we want to sell before spring opens up. Prices low, terms easy, 6% interest. Write for our new list of special snaps. International Securities Co., 845 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 7-2

HALF SECTION ONE AND A HALF MILES from siding and school. Cheap for cash. John Underwood, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-2

\$850.00 CASH WILL GIVE YOU A NICE LITTLE home (8 1/2 acres) in Appledale, West Kootenay. Mile to store, post office, railroad. Beautiful climate, no blizzards, hurricanes, hailstorms. Grow fancy apples, pears, plums, strawberries. Plenty of wood and running water. No need worry over coal famine. You can enjoy life here. Hunting, fishing, good neighbors. Real snap, don't miss it. Address C. Weeks, Kelowna, B.C. 8-2

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF GOOD farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn. 8-2

NURSING

PRIVATE NURSES EASILY EARN \$25 WEEK- ly. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 2-7

MISCELLANEOUS

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND- hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices, easy terms. Write for catalogue. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg. 38-11

STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL—SCREENED dump on cars at Toneld \$1.90 per ton. Toneld Coal Company, Limited. 38-11

MARRIED COUPLE SEEK SITUATION ON farm. W. Williams, Marlin, Sask. 6-3

WANTED BY EXPERIENCED ENGINEER— Job running a gas engine. Reference if wanted. Box 159, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-2

THE BRIGGS TANNERY, CALGARY, ALTA. Fur and hide dressers, makers of coats and robes. Harness leather for sale. Hides bought. 6-4

WOLF PELTS WANTED AT ONCE—SHIP express to W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask., and get highest market prices. 7-6

THE HANDIEST KITCHEN HELP EVER IN- vented. Can be used for 12 different purposes. Costs a quarter. Write today. Carter, 547 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 7-2

RELIABLE INCUBATORS AT \$9.00 EACH. Write at once. The Raymond Mfg. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 8-4

ANYONE TO WHOM THE WAY OF SALVA- tion is not clear is invited to communicate with Evangelist, Droxford, Sask. 8-4

DOGS

FOR SALE—PURE BRED COLLIE PUPS. Parents imported. Pedigree furnished back four generations. Males \$15; females \$10. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 6-3

WOLF HOUNDS—TRAINED AND UNTRAINED Write what you want. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 8-4

CATTLE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P.O., Alta. 2-10

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—CHOICE selection in bulls, all ages, also young cows and heifers, also quality and breeding. One Clydesdale stallion, 20 months. Prices reasonable. Freight paid. Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ontario. 2-10

FOR SALE—TWO AYRSHIRE BULLS FROM prize stock, one and two years old. Wesley Guyett, Miami, Man. 5-7

TWO GOOD TEN MONTHS OLD ABERDEEN Angus bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. Emal Anderson, Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOLSTEIN BULL, "Victor Calamity Wayne," No. 11655. Will exchange for young stock of any breed. For particulars write John Hassard, Dauphin, Man. 5-4

SHORTHORNS—SIX CHOICE YOUNG REGIS- tered bulls for sale. Quality and breeding first class. H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man. 5-4

EASTERN SASK. HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' Ass'n offers well bred females; young bulls of serviceable age; some exceptionally fine mature bulls. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. B. Howell, sec.-treas., Langenburg, Sask. 6-8

FOR SALE—YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS, excellent breed ng, good type, price reasonable. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 7-11

TWO CHOICE ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL calves. Booking orders for improved Berkshires. C.P. or G.T. roads. Andy Anderson, Box 101, Dubuc, Sask. 8-4

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—COWS IN calf and with calf at foot. One Clyde stallion for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-4

WANTED—COWS AND YOUNG STOCK, GIVE full description and lowest price. Box 75, Lasburn, Sask. 8-2

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 11-11

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC- tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11-11

IMPORTED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS, also native three, two and year old stallions. Spencer Pearce, Ravensburg, Sask. 6-14

McOPA FARM PERCHERON STALLIONS OF breeding age All Sold. One good weanling yet for sale. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 7-4

REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION FOR SALE; five years old, good quality. Bargain for early purchaser. J. E. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man. 8-3

FOR SALE—PURE BRED CLYDESDALE STA- lion, 10 years old; also young stock. Apply to C. F. Colenutt, Caron, Sask. 8-4

TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AT PRICES to sell, one and three years old. Apply to A. S. McAuley, McAuley, Man. 8-4

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—50 SHORT- horns, including 16 good one and two-year-old bulls and several choice females; also Clydes and Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 8-4

SHORTHORN BULLS AND BERKSHIRE swine for sale. Sows bred. F. Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask. 4-9

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS—BEST QUAL- ity; lowest prices. Write A. C. Carr, Malakwa, B.C. 1-8

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bosley, Soisqua, B.C. 2-11

LUMBER—FOR GRANARIES, BARNES AND Farm Buildings. Get our Catalogue and Price List now. 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, No. 1 Com. \$19.00; 1 x 6 No. 1 Ship lap, \$20.00; XXX Shingles, \$2.80; good No. 2 Boards, \$17.00; 11 sizes Doors at \$1.75 each. Our catalogue gives prices on a great variety of windows, doors, paints, hardware and other material. Get Storm Sash and Doors Now. They save fuel. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 4-11

WHOLESALE WOOD AND POSTS—RED TAM- arac Fence Posts, 3 inch and up at top end 6 1/2 and 7 foot long. Cedar, 4 inch and up 7 and 8 feet long. Write for prices. Mooney & Beatty, 435 Main St., Winnipeg. 4-11

SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER—WRITE today for our "Mill-direct-to-User" prices before ordering elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Prairie Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 6-10

FOR SALE—FIFTY CORDS GOOD DRY TAM- arac cord wood, sawed \$3.50 a cord on cars at Oxdrift. Cash with order. A. E. Browning, Oxdrift, Ont. 8-2

Opportunity!

One of those near-clever sayings that passes for truth is that "opportunity knocks but once." As a matter of fact it is usually waiting the man who goes out after it.

**These Men Made Their Own Opportunity—
You Can Do Likewise!**

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Virden, Man.

Dear Sir:—
My advertisements for hatching eggs carried in The Guide for four weeks brought me all the business I could handle.

(Signed) J. H. CLARKE.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Baldur, Man.,
January 5, 1916.

Dear Sir:—
In reply to yours of the 30th you had better keep that balance of 44 cents in case I want a short ad. put in to say I am sold out of seed, as I received dozens of orders last year after I was sold out. I find The Guide an exceptional paper for an ad. if you have any seed for sale.

(Signed) J. E. BRINKWORTH.

Farm Lands—A Winnipeg man put two small ads. in the Farmers' Market Place in December. He has sold six farms already and has ten more deals pending—all as a result of these advertisements.

Livestock—Mr. F. J. Collyer, of Welwyn, Sask., writes: "I received extremely satisfactory results from the ad. I had in The Guide, in fact more replies than I ever received previously from advertising in any paper for the same length of time."

If you have anything for sale, livestock, poultry, farm lands, seed grain, machinery, etc., it will pay you to put an advertisement in the Farmers' Market Place for a few weeks. Advertising rates and full particulars are given at the top of this page. Send it in now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish it to run and get in touch with hundreds of purchasers for every one you can sell without advertising.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

OATS—RENNIE'S EARLY YIELDER, THE best on the market. Write for sample and prices of this splendid new oat. Catalogue mailed free on application. Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd., 394 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 6-8

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—HOME GROWN, well ripened, government tested, \$10.50 per 100 lbs. sacked, less than 100 lbs. 25 cents extra. Jas. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 6-12

SIBERIAN ALFALFAS FOR EVERYBODY—Siberian "Comstock" and "Cherno" Alfalfa Seed, Pure Grimm's Alfalfa Seed, Pure White Sweet Clover Seed. Educational packages of seven hardy Siberian plants. Write for particulars. R. McLaren, Maymont, Sask. 6-3

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, mixed, 8 cents per lb. Best for pasture and hay. Benj. E. Franklin, Lashburn, Sask. 6-3

QUANTITY OF PURE BROME GRASS SEED for sale, 11 cents a lb., including sacks. Albert McGregor, Arden, Man. 6-3

SEED GARDEN PEAS—WESTERN GROWN, "American Wonder," "Notts Excelsior" Cheap, 5 lbs. \$1.00, post paid. Agents wanted. Bailey & Son, Growers, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 6-3

GOOD CLEAN SPLITZ FOR SALE—RE- cleaned and bagged, 80 cents bushel f.o.b. Traynor, Sask. J. J. Whiting, Wolfe, Sask. 6-4

CLEAN SEEDS—BIG, STRONG, PEDIGREED farm seeds with money back guarantee. Specially grown, guaranteed vegetable seed at half usual prices. Illustrated catalog free. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 1-14

PURE SEAGER OATS—RECLEANED AND free from noxious weeds, 60 cents, in 50 bushel lots, F.O.B. Guernsey, Sask. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey. 6-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—NEW CLEAN, heavy stock, eight dollars per hundred, sacked. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 4-0

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—WRITE FOR sample and prices; state quantity required. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—GOOD BROME GRASS SEED, ten dollars per hundred pounds, bags included. W. S. Heimbecker, Dundurn, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD PURE CLEAN Marquis wheat; also a quantity of six-rowed barley. For prices write A. C. MacGregor, Box 88, Saltcoats, Sask. 5-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE—Guaranteed free of noxious weed seeds, \$7.00 per hundred. T. W. Burns, Stoughton, Sask. 5-11

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—\$7.00 PER 100 lbs., sacks included. Cash with order. E. W. Keeler, Duhamel, Alberta. 7-8

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—SAMPLES ON request. Sacks included, 8 cents per pound. Louis Weller, Vera, Sask. 7-4

SEED SPLITZ FOR SALE—\$1.80 PER 100 lbs., sacks free. Can ship on any railway. Jas. Oliver, Ridgeway, Man. 7-4

COMMON FLAX SEED FOR SALE—FREE from all foul and noxious weeds. Price \$3.00 bushel, sacks included, f.o.b. Melita. W. T. Davey, Melita, Man. 7-4

O. A. C. NO. 72 OATS—THE GREAT NEW variety introduced by Prof. Zavits, Ontario Agricultural College. Get a start with these famous new oats with pure seed. Our stocks grown from registered seed. Free from noxious weeds. Cleaned and graded ready for the drill. We are filling orders as received at 80 cents per bushel, sacks included. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or money instantly refunded. Eureka Pedigree Seed Farm, Melita, Man. 7-2

REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—WE are now booking orders for our splendid stock of Registered Marquis Wheat. Grown on our own farms and sold only in bags sealed by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Prices on application. State quantity required. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co. Indian Head, Sask. 7-6

RECLEANED SEED OATS—SIXTY DAY OR Orloff, Gold Rain, Victory, 10 bushels or less, 70 cents; over 10 65 cents. Great French Liso 65 cents; Garton 22, 55 cents. Cylinder cleaned, eliminating small oats. Sacks free. Frank Houser, Wilkie, Sask. 7-2

MARQUIS WHEAT, 98% GERMINATION, \$1.25. Banner Oats, 88% germination, 55c. Fall Rye, 98% germination, 95c. All f.o.b. Viking, Alta. Bags extra, 25c cash with order, balance on delivery. Alf. Denis, P.O. Box 725, Edmonton, Alta. 7-2

SPRING RYE SEED FOR SALE, \$1.15 PER bushel, f.o.b. Keyes; bags extra. E. G. Shackelford, Keyes, Man. 8-2

WANTED—2000 BUSHEL BANNER OATS suitable for seed. Send sample and germination test. Quote price f.o.b. shipping point. Wesley F. McMillan, Souris, Man. 8-2

PURE PRELUDE WHEAT—40 BUSHEL FROM first generation registered seed. Two weeks earlier than Marquis. E. L. Hinkley, Wilkie, Sask. 8-4

THE FAMOUS ABUNDANCE SEED OATS for sale, good and clean, 45 cents per bushel; subject to change. J. Vogel, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 8-3

SEED OATS FROM THE WORLD FAMED Lloydminster district. Car lots or less quantities. State variety preferred. Also small quantity excellent 2 rowed barley. Frederick Ind, Lloydminster, Sask. 8-3

RYE GRASS SEED—EIGHT DOLLARS PER hundred, sacked. Harry Ducie, Dundurn, Sask. 8-3

1000 BUSHEL BEARLESS, HULLESS WHITE barley at \$1.00 per 48 pound bushel (bags extra). Makes excellent hay or green feed. Apply Herbert Sharon, Kinley, Sask. 8-5

FOR SALE—TWO CAR LOADS OF VICTORY oats, 95% pure, 50 cents per bushel. S. Richmond, Leroux, Sask. 8-2

BANNER OATS—PERFECTLY CLEAN SEED, 60 cents bushel, subject to change, bags free. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Samples furnished. No carlots. L. W. Anderson, Bittern Lake, Alberta. 8-2

BROME GRASS SEED FOR SALE, TEN DOL- lars per hundred, bags free. Claude Goldsmith, Rosebank, Man. 8-2

WANTED—CAR OF PURE MARQUIS WHEAT and car American Banner oats. Must be clean and of high vitality. J. W. Morton, Tofteld, Alta. 8-2

MANCHURIAN BARLEY, PURE—LIMITED quantity, 85 cents, sacked. J. White, Paynton, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—VICTORY OATS, PURE, CLEAN, reliable seed. Send for sample. Under 30 bushels 60 cents per bushel; 30 bushels up 55 cents, f.o.b. cars Bittern Lake, Alta. Bags 20 cents each. A. H. Ladell, Halley, Alta. 8-2

TIMOTHY SEED—STRONG, HEALTHY AND good producer, 7 cents per lb., sacked, any quantity. John Jewkes, Canora, Sask. 8-4

MENSURY BARLEY, PURE AND CLEAN, 75 cents per bushel. Also clean Marquis wheat at Winnipeg prices. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 8-4

NURSERY STOCK, ETC.

VALLEY RIVER NURSERY OFFERS FOR sale:—Hardy without-protection Raspberries, "Miller," "Sunbeam," \$3.00 per 100; "Dakota," Strawberries, only \$2.00 per 100, postpaid; six-foot "Siberian," "Transcendent," Crabs, 75 cents. Full line of Fruits, Ornamentals, Perennials. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 7-11

AUCTIONEERS

W. H. ENGLISH, HARDING, MAN.—LIVE- stock Auctioneer of all breeds. Write early for dates; have a wide acquaintance among breeders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; well posted on the livestock situation.

C. E. HENRY, VERMILION, ALTA.—LIVE- stock auctioneer of all breeds. Farmers' sales solicited. 7-6

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED FROM SECTION FIVE, TWENTY- eight, eleven, west third, large dappled gray horse, seven years old, weight fifteen hundred. Dark foretop about four inches long. Twenty-five dollars reward. L. E. Jones, Dinsmore, Sask. 7-11

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC- itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7-11

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE- does, Man. 5-11

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor. Wilkie, Sask. 5-11

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN- son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Holland: P. W. Robinson, LL.B. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 153. Telephone Garry 4783.

held in Fort William, to take advantage of higher prices. The Co-operative Company was holding that actual grain. What would it mean if every company actually handled it in the same manner? Terminal storage was paid to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company by the farmer; but in the case of other companies they could sell whenever they liked and still continue charging storage until the farmer sells.

When a man ordered his grain held in Fort William he did it for two definite reasons—either he thought prices might go up, or he hoped by holding with other farmers to affect the market. In doing so he was but following the advice of the very arm-chair farmers who were preventing him from doing it. This was a very important advantage which the farmer was throwing away when he accepted one of those hybrid tickets in marketing his grain. Mr. Dunning asked the convention not to take his word alone in connection with this matter, but to instruct the executive to investigate it.

Mr. Dunning went on to say that the company expected to build thirty elevators this year. Applications, of course, were made in numbers beyond the capacity of the company, 130 communities having applied where there were at present no co-operative elevators.

Porter—"Hallo, Pat! Won't the machine work!"

Pat—"Bogorra! I dunno. It says 'Pull the handle with a jerk,' but I can't find the jerk to pull it with."

REGISTERED SEED

THE FINEST STOCKS KNOWN

"LION" RED CLOVER
"LION" ALFALFA
"LION" ALSIKE
"LION" SWEET CLOVER
"LION" TIMOTHY
"LION" WESTERN RYE GRASS
"PRIZE MAMMOTH" MANGEL
"PERFECTION" SWEET
"ROYAL GIANT" SUGAR BEET
DWARF ESSEX RAPE
MILLETS

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT
REGISTERED RED FIFE WHEAT
REGISTERED VICTORY OATS
REGISTERED BANNER OATS
REGISTERED ABUNDANCE OATS
NEW GREAT LIZO OATS
FLAX PEDIGREE No. 52
FLAX PEDIGREE No. 104
SIX-ROWED BARLEY
SPRING RYE
SPELTZ

EVERYTHING IN FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS

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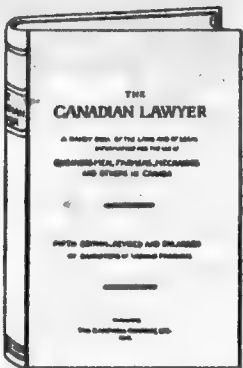
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is the title of a book which has been prepared for the very purpose of giving farmers information that will help them to keep out of law suits and protect their rights. It will not make a lawyer out of a farmer, but it will help to protect the farmer against the sharp practice of agents or anyone else who would like to get him into a tight corner. We have sold hundreds of copies. This book is just what the farmers of Western Canada have been looking for for some time. It gives the most important provisions of the laws of Canada, and especially of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The information is given in simple every-day language, so that farmers will be able to do a great deal of their own business strictly in accordance with the law without engaging the services of a lawyer and paying him from \$5 to \$10 each time for a little bit of ordinary advice. Every farmer loses a lot of time, and more or less money, during the course of his career, because he is usually unacquainted with his legal rights and the proper method of redress. Half of the law suits before the court are brought about because some person was ignorant of a simple fact of law which he should have known. In addition to this most valuable information on the various laws, this book also gives definite information and simple but correct forms for the preparation of all kinds of legal documents that a farmer would have occasion to use. Chattel mortgages and bills of sale are explained fully, how to make them and the law in regard to them. Similar information is given on checks, lien notes, land mortgages, promissory notes, receipts and wills. This book also instructs farmers on exemption from seizure of debts; the law in regard to line fences; the law in regard to naturalization; the law of partnership; how to have inventions patented and protected; the use and form of powers of attorney; the law in regard to the succession duties; how to prepare land transfers under the Torrens system, which is used in Western Canada; the law in regard to trust and trustees, and practically everything else that a farmer would require to study. Price, postpaid. **\$2.00**

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BY GUSTAVUS MYERS

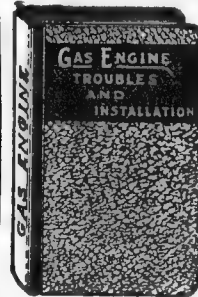
Without exception it can be said that this is one of the most remarkable books ever published on any Canadian question. The author spent several years in Canada studying the records of the past and present. It shows how the natural resources of Canada have been exploited for more than a hundred years by a small number of men. He exposes the system by which the foundations were laid for the fortunes of many of the wealthy families in Canada. The story of the feudal system as existed in the early days of Canadian history is set forth in all its baldness. The revolt against feudalism and the establishment of the rule of the fur traders and the landed oligarchy is described with fact and date and the names of the rulers. Mr. Myers proves beyond a doubt that many of our greatest Canadian fortunes were founded by graft, and he names the families without fear or favor. The era of railway rule and the appropriation of our coal, timber and public lands is exhaustively dealt with. Any person who wants to know the secret of why there are multi-millionaires in Canada and also paupers will understand it pretty clearly after reading "The History of Canadian Wealth." The book contains 387 pages, and is attractively bound in blue cloth covers. **\$1.50** Postpaid

Conducting Public Meetings

"Cushing's Manual" of Parliamentary Procedure is the standard book of instruction for conducting public meetings. It contains complete information on rules of order, the rights and duties of members, making motions and amendments, order of business, suspension of rules, manner of debating, time of speaking, committees, their functions and their organizations. The book is simply written and easily understood. It should be in the hands of all men who take an active part in the local associations of the men and women. Bound in green cloth covers, 289 pages. **50c** Postpaid

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This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book is written in plain, non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on strike. There is no better book on the subject on the market. It has just been revised and greatly improved, 444 pages. Bound in stiff red covers. **\$1.00** Postpaid

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By M. W. HARPER

A properly broken and well-trained horse is worth a great deal more than a vicious animal with equally good physical qualities. It is, therefore, a matter of dollars and cents to every horse raiser to have all his horses gentle, obedient and orderly, both at work and in the stable. This book is by one of the best authorities, and cannot be excelled for real practical instruction to horse owners. The time to begin training a horse is when it is a young colt. Professor Harper begins with the colt and describes his handling. He devotes chapters to "Training the Work Horse," "Training the Trotter," "The Saddle Horse," "Training and Subduing the Wild Horse." This chapter is very valuable to those who have range horses to break and train. All the whims and vices of horses, both outdoors and inside the stable are described, as well as the method to overcome them. Special attention is given to the case of the colt in training, which is the most important of all in developing a valuable horse. The book contains 387 pages and is handsomely bound. There are over 100 illustrations showing the various hitches and devices recommended by the author. **\$1.80** Postpaid

Sheep Farming

By JOHN A. CRAIG

One of the results of the war will be to give a great impetus to sheep raising. The enormous demand for all kinds of woollen clothing for the soldiers is rapidly depleting the world's wool stocks. Wool prices must advance and remain at a higher figure for some years to come. In addition the prices of mutton and lamb are steadily improving. There will be more money in sheep farming in Western Canada in the next ten years than ever before. This book considers the sheep question from the standpoint of the mixed farmer who may have a bunch of sheep along with other stock. It discusses everything from the practical standpoint. Sheep farm equipment is described, the various breeds of sheep and their characteristics, how to start a flock, how to improve the flock, care of the flock in each season, quality and production of wool, early lamb raising, fattening sheep, preparing sheep for the show ring, diseases of sheep and their treatment. The book is profusely illustrated showing devices for feeding sheep, instructions for killing and types to assist in judging. Handsomely bound. Large clear type. **\$1.60** Postpaid

CANADIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY. by J. J. Harpell. **50c**

THE TARIFF IN OUR TIMES. by Ida M. Tarbell. This book shows how the protected interests of the United States have used the politicians to raise the tariff and plunder the public. It applies very well also to Canadian conditions. **\$1.60**

THE TARIFF AND TRUSTS. by Franklin Pierce. Farmers will be specially interested in this book as it shows just how heavily the protective tariff bears on all classes, with special reference to farmers. **65c**

Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Some Ills and their Remedies

By Levi Comstock

The traveller from Winnipeg to Edmonton or Calgary is usually impressed by the large areas of excellent but unused pasturage to be seen on every hand. Naturally he asks those who profess to know the country, for a reason. The reasons given vary according to the understanding or personal interests of the individual addressed. In the opinion of the writer, the fundamental reason is that we have facilitated the acquisition of land rather than its use. Combined with this fact is the other fact that we have not facilitated the acquisition or use of enough land to enable the settler to operate according to modern methods or to justify him in purchasing modern machinery.

The standard size of farm which the government offers to the incoming settler is 160 acres. The standard farm implement is a four-horse implement. Every person who is connected with agricultural education asserts that no farming is safe farming except mixed farming. But excepting in certain highly favored locations, 160 acres operated on a mixed farming basis does not leave the settler land enough to give employment to a four horse implement. The hired man of twenty-five years ago drove two horses and received a wage of \$15 per month. His successor drives four horses and receives \$40 for the same length of time. Despite this development and progress on the part of the hired man, we are still insisting that the settler operate according to two-horse ideas.

Forty Acre Homesteads

We hear a great deal at the present time about forty acre homesteads. The unsuitability of the proposition to the Canadian West should be apparent as soon as one recognizes the fact that it would require the crop from half, and in many districts more than half of that area, to feed a four-horse outfit to say nothing of growing stock, and there is no more reason why a farmer should go back to two-horse methods than there is that printing should be done on a hand press. The man who is directing the energies of two horses has only one-half the earning power of him who is directing the energies of four, if both are engaged in a style of farming that admits of the use of the larger outfit—and that is the style of farming that must obtain in the West for many years—and his standard of living must be correspondingly lower; and in my opinion more farmers have thrown up their hands in despair because their holdings were too small, than became bankrupt because the areas they undertook to cultivate was too great. Confine a man to 160 acres of average land in Western Canada, particularly where summerfallowing is necessary—and that is the greater portion of the country—and he will either be unable to grow stock enough to make it worth his while, or he will be unable to maintain a modern standard working equipment.

The standard farm of Western Canada should be 320 acres. All of this should not be given upon the easy terms which now obtain for 160 acres, but after long and continuous residence and use. A large price competed for under difficult rules brings out a better class of contestants than does an opposite condition, so by increasing the inducement to settle on the land, improving the possibilities of remaining continuously on the land, and by making more exacting the conditions upon which title will be granted, we will remove from the settler the temptation to do as too many have done in the past, namely, as little as possible in order to "prove up," then apply for a loan, and when this has been secured, move away. This has been the outstanding characteristic and disgrace of land settlement in the West. Giving the settler something for little or nothing, yet limiting it to half as much as he requires in order to make use of what he receives, is little better, and in many cases is even worse, than giving him nothing at all.

Addresses at Institute Meetings

Another matter in which there is room for improvement is the character

of the instruction given at many Farmers' Institute meetings. If the writer were asked to point out the greatest defect in the kind of instruction given at these meetings in the past, he would say that it lay in the remarkable absence of discrimination as to the suitability of the advice offered to the district where it was given. He well remembers the first institute meeting that he attended in Western Canada. The speaker was from Saskatchewan, and he urged that at least one-third of the land be summerfallowed each year, and that this work be completed by the first of June in order that the land might be in a condition to get the full benefit of the summer rains and have sufficient moisture to germinate the seed promptly the following spring. On a subsequent occasion the settlers of the same district were advised by a speaker from Ontario to plow under a crop of green buckwheat in order to insure sufficient plant food to produce a profitable crop; and all of this was told to an audience of farmers in the brush country of Central Alberta where their principal difficulty was the prevention of excessive straw growth, with its tendency to cause the crop to lodge and endanger its being overtaken by frost.

Unsuited as all of this was to the place where given, it was no more so than was the advice tendered by a speaker from this same brush country to the farmers of a prairie district where the rainfall is little over fifteen inches per annum, that they eliminate the summerfallow entirely and that they substitute one or two crops of timothy instead, for the eradication of weeds.

On another occasion the writer heard an eastern speaker discuss the question of proper housing for farm animals. Among other things he recommended concrete floors for sanitary reasons, and that all farm buildings be painted in order to preserve the wood and to improve the general appearance of the district. All of this was told to an audience of homesteaders, some of whom lived in sod houses, and the majority of whom were too poor to plaster their shacks or put shingle roofs on their stables. They were settlers new to the country, who had come to the meeting hoping that they might learn why many of their foals were born weak, why their sows farrowed pigs without hair, how they could prevent frost from accumulating on the interior of their stables during cold weather, and a hundred and one similar questions that confront every settler during the first few years of his life in this country, but about which the speaker could give them little information. An institute speaker must connect his advice with the habits of thought and the condition of his audience. To be of any use he must know their environment, their soil, their rainfall, their markets and the experience of the average of his hearers in agricultural affairs. He must be able to enumerate their difficulties and say: "Now, gentlemen, here is your problem, let us see if we can discover a solution for it."

Experienced Men Required

It is true that it requires a man of more than ordinary perception, judgment and experience to do these things. It sometimes requires a man of more than ordinary courage to deal with facts openly and frankly. For instance, how many speakers would care to travel thru Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan and address their audiences in this wise: "Gentlemen, the principal problems which you have to solve are the conservation of moisture, the drifting of the soil, and the control of noxious weeds, the two worst of which are the Russian thistle and the tumbling mustard. Your average rainfall for the past fifteen years has been 13.2 inches. During that time you have had three periods of extreme drought, and you have no ground whatever for assuming that the average for the next fifteen years will be any better. You have more hours of sunshine than any other portion of the Dominion of Canada. This sunshine, while it promotes



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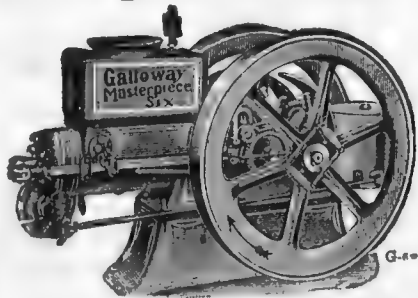
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Winnipeg



growth, also tends powerfully to rob the soil of its moisture. You have high winds. These occasion an enormous evaporation; they scatter the seeds of noxious weeds, and after a few years of cultivation cause the soil to drift. Now how can these conditions be met in order that you can grow a good crop when conditions are favorable and a fair crop when they are adverse, and continue to do so indefinitely?"

Or, who would care to travel from Olds to Edmonton and say to his audiences: "Gentlemen, you are blessed with an extremely fertile soil, you have an average rainfall of 19.7 inches; you have a fair amount of sunshine and are not especially troubled with high winds, consequently the evaporating forces of your district are not particularly great, but your fertile soil, combined with your liberal supply of moisture tend to produce excessive growth of straw. This retards ripening, consequently the principal danger to which your crops are exposed is frost. Now let us see what crops and what system of cultivation and crop rotation will give the best results under these conditions." How many would care to meet the abuse that would be heaped upon them by parochial patriots if they dealt with facts thus frankly? Yet it is just that kind of frankness that is required to give the farmer the assistance that he is in need of today.

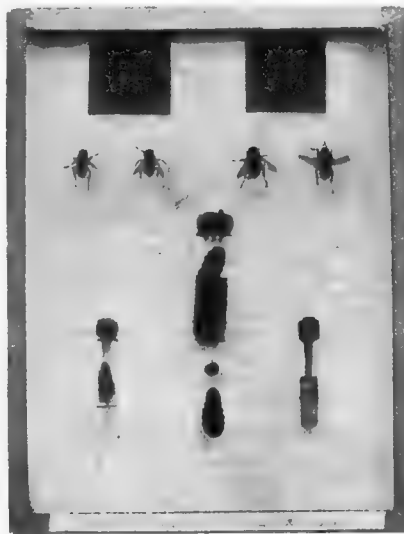
The era of the bullying of the booster should be past. He has had his day and has been dealt with most tenderly. He has done much good that must be placed to his credit, but at the present moment the evil he has wrought is most in evidence. Magnifying the advantages of the country and evading or concealing the difficulties likely to be met has not taken us far in an agricultural sense. It is time we adopt the opposite method and face facts and deal with them in the light of experience and scientific discovery.

WARBLES

By C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V.

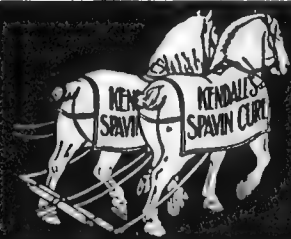
The term "Warbles" is applied to a condition affecting cattle, characterized by the formation of small tumors or nodules along the regions of the back and loin, resulting from the presence of a grub in the skin.

The condition becomes manifest in cattle during the late winter months and early spring, by the appearance of small tumors or rounded swellings on the skin along the back and loins. These tumors or lumps are at first quite sensitive and



Warbles in cattle, showing cycle in development. Prepared by Dr. S. Hadwen, Agassiz, B.C.

tender, and later a round hole becomes noticeable in the centre of each, surrounded by a little frothy matter. Thru each of these openings or holes in the skin a grub finally emerges. The essential and primary cause giving rise to the condition is the "Gad Fly," of which there appears to be two varieties, termed the Hypoderma Bovis and the Hypoderma Lineata. These flies attack cattle while at pasture during the warm summer season and are seldom met with during cold, damp or cloudy weather. They make a buzzing sound when in flight and cattle when attacked by them become terrified to such an extent as to cause them to stampede, which is commonly known as "gadding." The gad or warble



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flies attack cattle probably chiefly along the lower parts of the body and the limbs, near the hocks and knees, and deposit their eggs on the hair close to the skin. After the eggs have thus become attached to the hair, the further process of development is disputed. It is believed, however, that the eggs and larvae are, after a time, licked off by the animal and become lodged in the throat and gullet or oesophagus. Here the larvae develop further and may bore their way thru the walls of the oesophagus into the tissues in which they wander and succeed in making their way to the region of the back, which they appear to select for the last stage of their development, and give rise to the formation of little tumors or lumps in the skin in each of which a grub or "warble" is present, which is the mature larva. The grub or mature larva finally bores its way out thru the skin and falls to the ground, where it passes thru the chrysalis stage, encased in a shell-like covering and is transformed into a pupa which in about a month or six weeks develops into the mature fly.

The effects produced by warbles are chiefly the losses which they cause by damaging the hides of cattle and thus lessen their value for tanning purposes. The extent of the damage done to hides by them varies according to districts and is said to affect on an average about twenty-five per cent. of the hides obtained from cattle in North America.

Treatment for Warbles

When cattle are noticed to be showing evidences of being affected with warbles, all of them should be carefully examined thruout the winter and early spring, and the grubs should be squeezed out of each of the little tumors as early as possible. To facilitate the removal of the grubs from the tumors, the openings in the skin may be enlarged with the point of a sharp knife. This is the best method for their removal, as the grubs can then be more readily pressed out. The practice sometimes followed of killing the grubs in their sacs under the skin by means of a red hot wire or by injecting turpentine, is not a good one, as the dead grubs remaining act as a source of irritation and infection. The grubs should always be squeezed out and then destroyed.

Various preparations, such as a mixture of sulphur, oil of tar and train oil, are recommended to be smeared along the backs of cattle with a brush or swab, once a week, as a preventive measure during the fly season to ward off their attacks and prevent them from laying eggs. It would appear, however, according to many authorities, that local treatment of this nature is of little service. It is claimed, however, that when cattle are dipped at proper intervals in any of the approved cattle dips they do not become affected so badly, due evidently to the dip destroying the eggs and newly hatched larvae present on the surface of the body. It is also recommended that cattle be kept under shelter during the heat of the day in summer to prevent them from being attacked by the flies. Cattle should be examined during the winter and spring and the grubs should be squeezed as early as possible out of the backs of all animals affected. The grubs after being squeezed out should be destroyed to prevent their further development and thus lessen the number of flies for the coming summer.

LEADING UP TO IT

Travers—"I want to ask you a question. Suppose that five years from now I should be walking the streets, clothed literally in rags, wearing a battered old hat and shoes full of holes, would you think enough of me then to take me by the hand, buy me a new outfit, give me a bath, put five dollars in my hand, and send me away with your blessing?"

Dasher—"Why, of course I would. How absurd!"

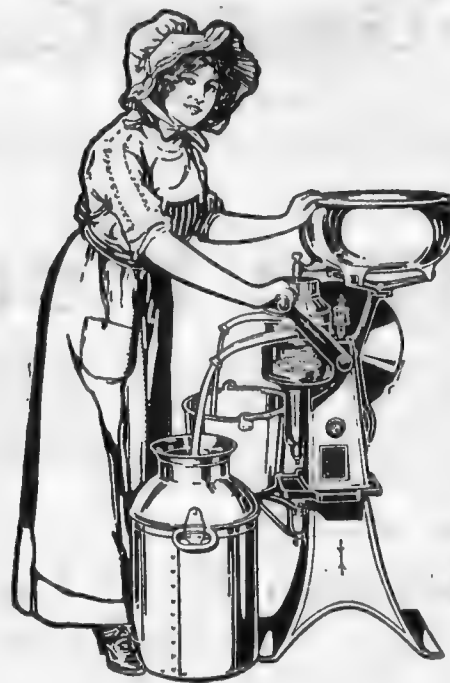
Travers—"Then bring the scene a little nearer. Suppose that in four years from now you should meet me as I have described myself, with this exception—that I had a good hat. Would you still do the square thing?"

Dasher—"Why, certainly! What—?"

Travers—"Make it still nearer. Call it three years, and say I didn't need a bath. Throw off the blessing and make it two years."

Dasher (facetiously)—"Make it a year, with a good pair of shoes, eh? Substitute a new suit and"—a great light dawning on him—"oh—"

Travers—"And if you are a man of your word, let me have five dollars."



It costs less to buy a DE LAVAL than to buy experience

EACH year some 40,000 farmers, who have bought at one time or another "cheap" cream separators, discard their inferior, cream wasting machines and replace them with clean skimming De Laval's.

These men bought the "cheap" machines because they thought they were "good enough" or "just as good" and that by purchasing such machines they could save a little money. They actually would have been better off in most cases had they bought no separator; for they lost most of the money they spent for the "cheap" machines, besides all the cream these machines have failed to get out of the milk.

No one ever saved money using a "cheap" cream wasting separator or an old or half worn-out machine. No one ever got back the money spent for such a machine by continuing to use it. Those who bought "cheap" machines and got out of the difficulty best are the ones who quickly discovered their mistake, discarded the inferior machines and put in real cream separators—De Laval's.

There are nearly 2,000,000 farmers who have bought De Laval's, and every one of these had just as many opportunities to buy "cheap" separators as any one else. They did not do it and are now money ahead. They have avoided paying the high cost of experience, and their De Laval's have paid for themselves many times over. It always pays to buy a separator of proved, known superiority.

The nearest De Laval agent will be glad to let you see and try a De Laval on your own farm, without obligating you in any way. It is better to take advantage of this opportunity than to pay dearly for your own cream separator experience. If you don't know the local De Laval agent, simply address the nearest main office as given below.

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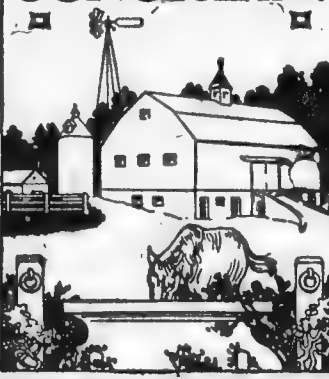
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Trading Department

(Continued from Page 16)

better qualified to carry on the educational and propaganda work.

Thos. Sales asked if they had come into co-operation for what they could get out of it or what they could do for it. Some men were willing to drink milk, but didn't want to clean the stable or milk the cows. Allowance must be made for lack of experience at the start. This organization had made an unequalled record. He wished to advocate thinking ahead.

The Need of Loyalty

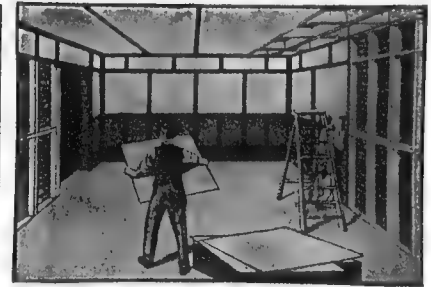
Continuing the discussion of co-operative trading, the secretary pointed out that there never had been and never could be any business institution which could undersell every other business institution in all commodities at all times. It was necessary to base success upon the unit and to preserve it. It was necessary to let units have self government, but all should club together in one central organization. In a strictly business institution the business was under control and direction of a central management, but in an educational institution like the Grain Growers' Association the co-operative activities were essentially part of a democratic movement. They were all of the opinion that the business of wholesale distribution in the province needed to be carried on by a provincial institution and a central office. This was an ideal which it was hoped to attain when federation was accomplished. In order to give permanent service buying power must be created, as no business concern wanted to do business with the Grain Growers unless assured big prospects. In support of this he cited the instance of one manufacturer who had been boycotted by the trade because he sold his goods to the Grain Growers. This placed him in the position of joining them in the fight or losing his established business. If the Central office were assured of the locals' business, they would be able to accept no orders except from the locals. Sooner or later they had to become as wise as the co-operators in the old country, cease trying to sell these goods at the cheapest cash retail prices and rather depend upon dividend returns for a saving.

The Retail Problem

On last year's business the Central office had declared a patronage dividend of 1½ per cent. of the business done. In answer to a question, Mr. Musselman said that when they started it was thought that the Central office was merely a kind of agency. It was very soon discovered that this was not a sound business principle. Asked if it was the policy of the association to establish co-operative retail stores, supply goods and run the retail men out of business, Mr. Musselman said there was no decided policy in that connection. If the locals wanted to start retail co-operative stores at any point, they would have the co-operation of their Central office. The same with supplying goods to merchants. But absolutely there was not any thought in mind whatever of trying to run out the retail merchants.

President Maharg, in reply to a question, stated that no policy had been formulated for carrying on a retail trade, but as soon as sufficient capital had been raised it was the intention to establish distribution centres in the province and possibly at Winnipeg. At the close of the discussion the report of the trading department was adopted.

Ground rents are a still more proper subject of taxation than the rent of houses. A tax upon ground-rents would not raise the rent of houses. It would fall altogether upon the owner of the ground-rent, who acts always as a monopolist, and exacts the greatest rent which can be got for the use of his ground. Nothing can be more reasonable than that a fund which owes its existence to the good government of the State should be taxed peculiarly, or should contribute something more than the greater part of other funds.—(Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, Book V., Chapter II., Part II., Article I.)



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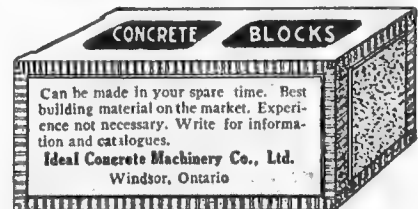
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Decorating House No. 6

In outlining a scheme of decoration for most houses it is necessary to assume a certain exposure for the main living room in order to decide upon the color scheme in relation to the light.

In house No. 6 this is not necessary, as it would be impossible to face this house in a direction which would not still bring an abundance of sunlight into the living room. This being the case we will be safe in choosing a cool, rather sombre color for the walls; a fawn grey would be good. Grey is a quiet, restful color that will never obtrude itself upon the attention, and makes a perfect background for other shades. The woodwork in this room should be either black flemish or silver grey, with a carpet covering the whole floor in which grey, green, black and orange are blended.

All of which makes the barebones of a very quiet and dignified room, which may easily be dull and uninteresting, if it is not wisely handled. Being very severe and colorless it will require much enlivening with draperies, so a very gay chintz should be selected for the over-curtains, a gorgeous pattern in which orange, mahogany, white roses with green foliage are splashed over a black ground, for example. There is such a chintz, as a matter of fact, tho it may sound like a wild dream, and it looks very splendid with grey. It may be as well to pause here to warn the reader against undertaking this color

between it and the front door, with the dining chairs grouped about it. A centre piece of grey crash with flowers cut from the chintz applied onto it would be pretty to use on this table between meals. The other end of the room affords space for two groups. The first would be made up of a couch in the corner facing the fireplace, with a comfortably large table beside it supporting a reading lamp and a few books. The second group would be composed of the book cases placed between the windows and the stairway, and two or three easy chairs before the fireplace.

The Correct Pictures

For a grey room there is nothing more pleasing than good black and white prints framed with plain black wood frames. Large beautiful prints, reproductions of famous paintings, can be procured from The Perry Picture Co., at the small cost of seventy-five cents each. Their address is Malden, Mass., U.S.A., and they will be glad to send anyone their catalog upon application. One of these pictures would be very effective hung flat against the wall above the fireplace.

And speaking of the fireplace, it may be built of red brick, with black mortar, or of grey stone; but, however it is built the mantle should be very simple and dignified. There is no place in the house of good taste for the mantle



Two Excellent Designs in Fireplaces

scheme unless she is prepared to use some very bright and cheerful draperies or the result will be hopelessly depressing. In addition to the curtains the couch might well be covered with the same frivolous materials and heaped with cushions in plain orange and green and mahogany red.

The furniture for this room should be dark mission, which can often be bought quite reasonably now, with a chintz covered cushion or two in the big easy chairs. A lamp with a bronze colored bowl and a bright orange shade, and an orange colored bowl on the mantle will add gaiety to the room. If the owners of the house are fond of reading, a bookcase, full of books, with their gay bindings showing, and a prosperous dish of bulbs or a geranium in full bloom will greatly increase the charm of this color scheme.

Grouping the Furniture

Now a word as to the arrangement of the furniture. A small room offers no problem of this kind, as the position of the various pieces is practically decided by the arrangement of doors and windows, and there is usually room for only one group, but a large room can look very disconsolate indeed if the furniture is not properly grouped. In this living room it would be well to place the buffet, if one is used, against the kitchen wall, and the dining table

all fussed up with tiny cupboards and gimcracks.

As a small house is made to seem larger by the use of one color for all the rooms on one floor, and an economy is effected in the buying of the wall finish, the kitchen and wash room in this house should have the same grey walls, and black or grey woodwork, with white scrim or net curtains and gay flowering plants in the windows. Upstairs the walls thruout should be painted a deep cream with ivory woodwork and mahogany or painted furniture. Furniture painted a very pale dull green would be pretty in one of these rooms, and black in another, and white in the third, and as the housewife can do this herself, the rooms can be furnished quite inexpensively.

Several makers of flat wall finishes have had clever artists design beautiful rooms for them in colors, and in these they show the whole color scheme worked out with the most perfect taste. If your local dealer has one of these portfolios, and he should have one, he will be glad to let you look thru it for suggestions in the decorating of your home. The outstanding feature of these rooms is the quiet simplicity of practically every one and the freedom from foolish ornament. Certain of these plates are a liberal education in artistic combinations of colors and pleasing grouping of furniture.

WORKING DRAWINGS \$1.50

Complete working drawings for the construction of Guide House No. 6, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for buildings, will be mailed to any address for \$1.50.

FARM BUILDING DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



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is made of strong, stiff, galvanized wire that will not sag. In addition to galvanizing, every strand is given a coating of zinc enamel paint, thus forming the best possible insurance against rust. Peerless Ornamental Fence is made in several styles. It's easy to erect and holds its shape for years.



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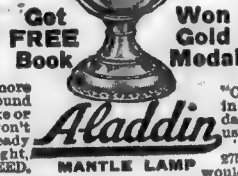
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Boys' and Girls' Clubs

For several years Boys' and Girls' Clubs have been organized all over the United States and are carrying on their work in potato clubs, corn clubs, poultry clubs, pig clubs, canning clubs and many other clubs. No scheme has ever been devised that has proven so interesting to the boys and girls on the farms and the movement is spreading rapidly in Western Canada. Already a large number of boys' and girls' clubs have been organized in Manitoba, and school fairs were held last year in a great many districts. The movement is bound to spread all over the prairie provinces. The Guide has decided to publish a series of articles on boys' and girls' clubs and school fairs, written by the boys and girls themselves, and for that purpose The Guide is offering

\$18 Cash Prizes \$18

We want every boy and girl who is a member of any club or who has attended a school fair to write us an article for this competition, telling how the work was conducted and what was the result. We will divide the competition into three subjects. The first subject on which we want the boys and girls to write is

Our School Fair

Under this subject any boy or girl may write an article describing the school fair held in their own community. This article should tell when and where the school fair was held and how it was conducted. There should be a brief description of the exhibits with special mention of anything of particular interest. In fact, it should be the whole story of the fair telling the part taken by the boys and girls, the parents and the teachers and indicating the nature and the value of the prizes given.

Our Own Club

Under this title any boy or girl may write a description of the club to which they belong, whether it be a poultry club, potato club, pig club, or any other kind of boys' or girls' club. The article should tell when the club was organized, how many members there are of boys or girls, what work they have done in the way of raising animals or producing crops, and what prizes they captured at the school fair if one was held, and any other information that will make a complete and interesting story of the club and its organization.

My Own Experience

Under this title we want boys and girls to write us an article telling just what they themselves have done as members of some boys' or girls' club of any kind. This article should tell how they became a member of the club, what part they have taken in the club and at the school fair and should relate the success and failure of their work and their plans for the next year.

These compositions which we are asking the boys and girls to write must not under any circumstances exceed 500 words in length and may be shorter if the whole story can be told in less space. The article must be written on one side of the paper only and must be a good faithful account of the subject, written in an interesting manner. The prizes will go to the best stories regardless of whether they describe the largest school fair or school club or the smallest, so that every boy and girl who has taken any part whatever in club work or school fairs may win the first prize. The prizes will be distributed as follows:—

\$6 in Prizes for Each Subject

First Prize \$3.00
Second Prize 2.00
Third Prize 1.00

No boy or girl can win more than one prize. All these stories must be written and forwarded so as to reach The Guide office not later than March 11. This would give a clear month for the work, which would be plenty of time. The competition is open to any farm boy or girl in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Address all letters to—

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS
The Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

EASILY WON PRIZES

It is going to be the easiest thing in the world for some of our bright little boys and girls to win story books or honorable mention for themselves in this new prize contest. Not that any old story slapped up any old way will do, because it won't. But we have enough bright, careful boys and girls to pile the office desk high with first rate stories.

It is to be a story about some happening which shows good citizenship. It may be the account of a man or woman who, at great risk, stopped a big fire, or someone who started a clean-up week in town, or it might be a group of school children who set out to have the cleanest and prettiest school in the whole country. There are so many ways in which men and women and boys and girls can show themselves to be good citizens that I can't begin to go over them all, but I hope you will see what I mean.

The story may be one which you have heard your parents or grand-parents or neighbors tell, or something which you have seen yourself, but it must not be one that you have read or been told from books.

As we have said already, three splendid story books will be given as prizes for the three best stories sent in not later than March 7. Maple leaf pins and membership cards will also be sent to such new writers as send in stories good enough to print, provided only that they remember to send a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

Stories must be written in pen and ink, and on only one side of the paper. The writer's teacher or parent must certify that the story is original, and that the age given is correct. Letters must be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. The contest is open to any boy or girl of seventeen years or under who sees this announcement.

DIXIE PATTON.

A GREEDY SNAKE

When I was about three years old I lived in the State of Oklahoma, in a beautiful sunny country where lots of fruit grows and where pretty birds hop about in the tree tops and sing their beautiful songs.

In one of those trees I found a neat little nest of a little red bird with four little young birdies, and I was thinking of keeping them in a cage, as they are such pretty birds; altho they don't sing much. I used to watch them and see them grow. When they were nearly ready to leave their nest I thought of caging them up, but when I went to get them I saw a big snake wound around the tree with his head in the nest swallowing the last little birdie. With fright I ran for mamma to come and kill it. I felt so sorry for the little birds and more so for the mother bird, as she hopped about and chirped, trying to chase the snake away. I never forget how sorry I was.

FANNIE E. HENDRICK,
Millwood, Man. Age 9.

A RUNAWAY

It is about two years since papa and mamma and my little baby brother and I were going to town, early in the spring, in the wagon. The horses were used to the sleigh in the winter. We were all in except papa and he was going to get in and the horses started to run. Papa was holding the lines and they broke. Then he had to let them go, and they ran up to a straw stack in the corner of the fence, where there was room enough for one horse to go thru, and they ran thru it anyway, and upset and we all three fell out under the fence. Mamma and I were hurt, but my little baby brother flew over the fence in the scrub, so he was not hurt. The horses ran from the straw stack and ran into a bush and there they stopped.

Then I went home and so did mamma, but papa went after the horses and unhitched them and put them in the barn. This was the first runaway I ever had.

ROSE B. HENDRICK,
Millwood, Man. Age 12.

A TERRIBLE STORM

On the night of September 1, we noticed the signs of an approaching storm, but we scarcely gave it a thought till we were awakened by the rattling of doors and windows. We soon realized that the wind was getting higher and higher. The lightning and thunder soon began. The continual flashes of lightning lit up the whole room, and you could see the pictures on the walls. The crashes of thunder shook the house, but the worst was yet to come. The sky was a reddish black color. Such a wild sky I have never seen before. When we had all settled down again, thinking it would soon be over, suddenly there came a great blast of wind, and thru the bedroom window, which was open, came a gust of wind, dust and dirt. It was almost impossible to stand up against the wind long enough to shut the window down. The house shook and shook. Not only was there wind, but rain and hail. Many fields of standing grain were flattened, and stooks were all blown about.

We had a back kitchen which was blown over, and in the morning it was upside down.

In town the livery stable was moved about a hundred yards and blown down and one horse was killed. The skating rink was blown over and the pieces were all over town. It looked as if the Germans had been doing some bombarding.

The big G.T.P. bridge at Uno was blown down, and the engineer was killed. It was a terrible sight. I was down to see it. The engine was lying on one side, the timbers strewn all over, and an iron rail was bent and twisted about like tin. Nearly all the garages were blown over. One man's garage and car both went over. Neither were very badly damaged.

MARIAN SAWYER,
Beulah, Man. Age 11 years.

THE LITTLE LOST GIRL

I am going to tell you about when our neighbor's little girl, age six, got lost.

She was sent out to get the cows and it began to storm and she got away from her own home. She was away five days before they found her. People came twenty miles to look for her. The people who were looking for her were nearly starved.

The little girl had a little dog with her. When they found her she was asleep.

Two men going home, from hunting, for their dinner saw the dog in the bushes, and they found her there.

When they took her home she was very hungry and she wanted to eat, and they would not let her. She was in her bare feet and had no coat on. She only had overalls and a waist on. When they went out driving after she was found she would tell them the groves she stayed over night.

JEAN JOHNSTONE,
Czar, Alberta. Age 13.

DIAMOND

My brother has a little white pony called "Tiny," and one morning when I woke up she had a little white-faced colt with four white legs. I thought for a long time what to call him, when one day my grandmother told me to call him "Diamond," because he had a four-cornered white spot on his right side. That was in the spring. Now his color has changed from a kind of brown to black, but the white legs and white face have remained. In the summer I was going over to town on the pony and I wanted to leave the colt at home. So I shut him in the yard and shut the barbed wire gate. I started off, when suddenly I heard a crash and I looked behind and saw him break a big poplar post down and the gate. He cut himself on the leg, but my mother put some peroxide on it. My mother thought I had better take him along with me. So I went to town and came back and turned the pony on the prairie. After a while the colt got better.

DUGALD McDOUGALL,
Penhold Post Office. Age 13.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Community

"The Social Gospel"

By J. S. Woodsworth, Secretary of the Social Welfare League

"This social gospel may be all very well but what we need is personal religion. Social service will never save a man. He must be born again. The old-time religion is good enough for me"—such a position is not infrequently met with and this kind of superficial talk really troubles many good people who are feeling their way toward the light.

There are several ways to answer a man who talks like this. The first is to say nothing. If he is a very old man or very "set" or very narrow, then I throw up my hands. He belongs to an earlier age; he lives in another world. It is waste time to "argy" with him—for into empty argument your conversation will inevitably degenerate.

If he is very dogmatic and self-satisfied, I may be tempted to answer a fool according to his folly, somewhat along this line: The trouble with the new message is that it is altogether too personal. The man who has made his money by real estate "deals," who goes to church regularly every Sunday and is a liberal subscriber to missions is often one who objects to the minister talking economics in the pulpit. He would rather listen to a soothing anthem or some platitudes about "Jesus paid it all, all to Him I owe." It quite upsets him to be told that his money is extorted from the poor people and that when we understand economic principles more clearly he will be classed with the common thief. He has an uneasy suspicion that perhaps the preacher's teaching contains a measure of truth. But then that would mean that he ought to give up real estate speculation—perhaps even that he ought to give back to the public some of the unearned increment that he has been able to secure. Ah, but that touches his pocket and the real estate speculator's pocket is very near his heart. No! He starts back with a shudder. The old-time religion is good enough for him. He puts an extra dollar in the collection and then shuts his eyes and "spiritualizes" his thoughts as he joins in the last hymn, "There is a better land, far, far away."

Yes, the trouble is that the social gospel is altogether too personal. It means repentance of the old-fashioned kind—"a knowledge of sin, a sorrow for sin—a turning from sin and a turning to God." It means a new birth—the entrance upon a new kind of life—the setting up of a new social order. It means the seeking first of the Kingdom, a Kingdom of justice and goodwill and trusting that somehow or other our finances will look after themselves. The social message means the simple gospel—that's what's wrong with it!

Saints and Sinners

Our good, easy-going church people have been so long accustomed to dividing the world into saints and sinners, and classing themselves as among the "saints" that it jars them a bit to be suddenly called sinners. That is what the Pharisees—the religious people of their day—so deeply resented in the teaching of Jesus. The social gospel means a new line-up. Some of the complacent "saints" are going to find themselves down among the sinners, and some of the self-confessed sinners are to their surprise going to find themselves entering into the teachings and life and spirit of Jesus. But this line of argument is, I fear, answering a fool according to his folly. It will not turn the fool from his folly. Neither will it carry us very far in understanding our present-day needs and experiences and relating them to earlier needs and experiences.

The religious experiences of our fathers were real. Our earlier religious experiences were real. But we should recognize that we now live in a different day. We cannot hope to repeat our own earlier experiences or those of our fathers. New experiences and richer experiences await us.



Rev. J. S. Woodsworth

Life manifests itself in many forms. The new form does not mean that the old life has vanished; it may mean that the old life has grown too rich and full to be contained in the old forms.

The mysterious force which we call electricity heats the kitchen range, runs the sewing-machine and lights the house. It is the self-same energy, tho sometimes it manifests itself as heat, sometimes as

power, sometimes as light. Religion in our day is not dead. It is manifesting itself in new forms of energy or life. Perhaps the political meeting may be as religious as the prayer meeting, or the single tax discussion as the old-time class meeting. Think it over!

The earlier psychologists said that man possessed three "faculties," intellect, feeling and will. Later psychologists point out that the mind is one and indivisible, but that sometimes it expresses itself in knowing or intellectual or conative processes, sometimes in feeling or emotion, sometimes in volition or action. They show that one process presupposes the others and runs into the others—is, in fact, part and parcel of the others.

Varieties of religious experience, it sometimes appears to me, correspond somewhat to these three classes of psychical activity. Let me put it in a very crude materialistic way. The ideal man's religion would be one part intellectual, one part emotional, and one part practical. But none of us is perfectly well balanced. Some men's religion runs all to their heads. It is intellectual and cold. Get a group of such men together and they build up creeds and system; they are always talking about light and truth. With other men, their religion resides in their heart. It is warm and emotional. They are always talking of their experiences and how happy they feel. They group themselves together for quiet acts of devotion or band themselves together for evangelistic effort. With still another class, their religion pours out thru their hands in practical effort. They always want to "do something." Perhaps they haven't much light and haven't much heat, but they make the wheels go round. These people are beginning to group themselves for the doing of the social work that has been so long neglected. Now intellectual religion often despises emotional religion and emotional religion often denies that practical religion is religious

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at all, and doubtless when practical religion is strong enough it will be very self-assertive. But are not these all manifestations of the self-same energy or life?

A Practical Age

This is a practical age. We, on this continent, are a practical people. Is it any wonder that our religion should express itself in a practical way? The time will soon be past in this country when religion will centre around creeds or emotional experiences. That will upset the faith of some, they will think that religion is dead. They can't see the light; they can't feel the heat. But as some of us see the wheels go round we know that the power is still on!

"But you are over-emphasizing the social," exclaims someone who is sympathetic but anxious. Well, you can't emphasize more than one word in a phrase at the same time. We are emphasizing the neglected word—the word that is so much needed in this social age.

But, further, the individual and social may seem to lie in opposite directions—but the world is round. Go east long enough and you come into the west! The consistent individualist and the consistent socialist, if they go far enough, will meet. That is another thing to think out!

We need all types. In a grand orchestra there are violins, and cornets, and drums, and cymbals, and a score more instruments. The stringed instruments must not despise the wind instruments, nor must they imitate them. Each must be true to itself. Each must recognize the place of the other. It needs the contribution of each part and each piece to produce the Hallelujah Chorus!

Nature Notes

(S. J. Wigley, Edgerton)

EVENING PRIMROSE

(*Oenothera Biennis*)

As its name indicates, this is a biennial plant, producing the first year a rosette of leaves and the second a tall leafy stem, sometimes six feet high and more or less branched.

The four petal flower is a pale yellow from one to two inches across and generally opens in the evening. There is also a white variety (*Oenothera Pallida*) and both kinds are somewhat troublesome as weeds. The evening primrose family is a large one and includes both fuchsias and fire weeds or willow herbs.

The attention of botanists has been directed to this family, for Dr. de Vries has been studying these plants and claims to have observed the origin of several new species. From these studies he has established a theory of the manner in which evolution proceeds. It seems that at long and irregular intervals plants appear which have distinct differences from their parents. The new characters are permanent and hence a new species is established. These sudden changes are called mutations, but as few plants have been observed to change in this manner, much careful study is still needed before the theory can be fully established.

In connection with the evolution theories, it is interesting for farmers to note how a plant will fight for its life and the survival of the fittest becomes an established law. The reproduction of species is also an equally important matter in plant life and a plant growing in unfavorable circumstances will devote all its energies to produce seed. Fruit trees growing luxuriantly often fail year after year to bear a crop, and knowing that adverse circumstances will bring a desired change, gardeners will cut all the main roots of the idle tree and a heavy crop often follows.

In tropical regions several species of bamboo have never been found in flower or fruit. Such a bamboo is found in the Philippine Islands. At intervals of many years these bamboos do flower and seed, but almost invariably die after the process. It may be that it is not the fruiting process that kills, but being about to die the bamboos make every effort to produce seed that their species become not extinct.

SAME EYE

"What, another black eye?"
"No, muvver. It's all right. It's the same eye. It's only the black wot's new."

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(GGG 2)

affection for their country degenerate into militaristic loyalty, and the W.C.T.U. needs must guard against a too puritanical outlook on life.

In two particular phases of the work of the W.C.T.U. she was especially anxious to secure the co-operation of the women's section of the Grain Growers' Association, namely, in providing some moral and social substitute for the bar-room, and in the support of the rescue home for girls which has been established by this society in Saskatoon.

Y.W.C.A. Work

Briefly and sympathetically Mrs. Burdington-Ham, national port secretary of the Y.W.C.A., outlined the work being done by this organization in meeting the strangers who come into our country by way of the great waterways. She touched upon the tragedy of the medical detention room where those are sent whom the medical officers feel require a second examination, and very frequently these people are rejected, and that often means that a single individual out of a whole family which has sold out a home in a foreign land has to turn back alone. So many of these sad cases have arisen that the Y.W.C.A. is pressing to have a medical officer associated with the immigration authorities in the old land to prevent the repetition of such pitiful cases. She also explained the welcome and protection given to girls who are travelling or staying in strange cities.

Suffrage Speedily Won

A brief sketch of the very brief life of the Equal Franchise Board was given by the president, Mrs. Lawton, of Yorkton. Beginning with its organization in Regina a year ago, she told of the work that had been done chiefly in connection with circulating petitions and of the conclusion of their labors in the promise of Premier Scott to the recent delegation that the women of Saskatchewan would be given the franchise on the same terms as men at the present session of the legislature.

The visitors were most delightfully

entertained to an afternoon tea by Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Rutherford in the university convocation hall, and by the Daughters of the Empire in their new and attractive rooms.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS

The following directors were elected by the representatives from the different districts and the selection ratified by the whole convention:

- Dist. 1—Mrs. Riggle, Eyebrow.
- Dist. 3—Mrs. Noggle, Lampman.
- Dist. 4—Mrs. McNeal, Expanse.
- Dist. 6—Mrs. Boutz, Harris.
- Dist. 7—Mrs. Frith, Success.
- Dist. 8—Mrs. Christie, Bladworth.
- Dist. 9—Mrs. Wallace, Guernsey.
- Dist. 11—Mrs. Parson.
- Dist. 12—Mrs. Gange, Prince Albert.
- Dist. 13—Mrs. Pratt, Senlac.
- Dist. 14—Mrs. Stock, Burnham.
- Dist. 16—Mrs. Thompson, Netherhill.

Owing to various causes, districts 2, 5, 10 and 15 were not prepared to report as to their choice of directors.

Mrs. Ames, of Hanley, Mrs. Flatt, of Tantallon, and Mrs. Shepherd, of Stalwart, were elected directors at large.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Whereas it has been the aim of all women's organizations to encourage the production and use of such food products as are produced, handled and marketed under sanitary conditions; therefore be it resolved that the women's section of the Grain Growers' Association draw the attention of the Manufacturers' Association to the necessity of branding Canadian made goods with the name of the manufacturers, in order that the consumer may be able to choose intelligently amongst goods sent out by the different manufacturers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, WOMEN'S SECTION, 1915

Receipts

Balance on hand last audit.....	\$ 224.45
Grant from Grain Growers' Association (less exchange).....	749.35
Advertisements for year book.....	94.85
Sale of year books.....	39.80

\$1,106.45

Expenditure

Convention expenditure, 1915	\$ 138.65
Secretary's salary	229.25
Printing, year books, etc.	145.05
Typewriter	65.00
Bond	3.00
Relief work	44.90
Booklets, Laws Relating to Women.....	25.15
Expenses Executive meetings, May 19, Nov. 9, Jan. 10.....	35.40
Office Expenses—	
Auditing	3.00
Postage	52.70
"Twilight Sleep" literature	1.00
Stationery	30.65
Office supplies	5.40
Telephone	12.45
Freight	4.20
Commission and exchange	2.40
P.O. Box, two years	4.00

115.80

Officers' Expenses—

Suffrage meeting and delegation	\$ 38.00
Expenses on work of year book.....	5.00
Secretary's expenses to provincial fair, G.G. exhibition.....	16.00
President and Secretary's expenses G.G. board meeting.....	39.00
President's expenses, Alberta Convention	21.95
President and directors, postage.....	17.90

138.45

Balance in bank	\$ 940.85
Cash on hand	143.35

22.25

Assets

Balance on hand	\$ 165.60
Balance due, Grain Growers' grant.....	250.00
Valuation of typewriter	65.00
Valuation of books, Laws Relating to Women	25.00

\$ 505.60

Liabilities

Balance due Secretary, salary	\$ 20.65
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Balance

Certified Correct,
A. CURRY, Auditor.
Delisle, February 7, 1916.

ERMA STOCKING,
Prov. Sec'y, W.S.G.G.A.

RENNIES SEEDS


**PUREST-CLEANEST
MOST RELIABLE
GET CATALOGUE
AT BEST DEALERS
OR DIRECT
394 PORTAGE AVENUE
WINNIPEG, MAN.**



WE PAY THE FREIGHT

6 ft. x 2 ft. — \$16.00 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 8 ft. — \$14.00

From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices



Galvanized Sheep Dipping Tank


No.	Height.	Length at top.	Length at bottom.	Width at top.	Width at bottom.	Weight.	Price.
1	3 ft.	6 ft.	4 ft.	2 ft.	1 ft.	120 lbs.	\$16.50
2	4 ft.	8 ft.	4 ft.	2 ft.	1 ft.	190 lbs.	\$24.00

Drip Board, 8 ft. long, same width as tank, edges turned up, for sheep to walk out on, \$2.00 extra.

**A MONEY BACK GUARANTEE WITH EVERY TANK
SEND TODAY FOR CATALOG**

Freeland Steel Tank Company

Manufacturers of All Kinds of Steel Tanks



HALBRITE, SASK.

Lock Box 87



All Steel—6 ft., \$2.85
8 ft., \$3.65

12 barrel—\$35.00
16 barrel—\$42.00

Resolved that we would favor the establishment by the government of a home for indigent, incapable or mentally deficient cases where they may have protection and be as far as possible self-supporting, and where the sexes will be segregated.

Want Policewomen

Resolved that the convention put itself on record as favoring the appointment of qualified police women in every city and town in Saskatchewan.

Resolved that the government be asked to contribute a sufficient amount of money to the circulating library division of the Department of Education to enable them to supply the increasing demand for libraries.

Resolved that the women's section of the Grain Growers' Association prepare an exhibit of home work and farm products for the provincial fair, and that the women's locals prepare their individual exhibits, the work of arranging for the exhibition to be left to the two executives of the association.

Resolved that the information received from the General Secretary and the Secretary of the Women's Section be issued earlier, so as to give a better opportunity for discussion by the locals before they are required to give a decision.

Resolved that we use our best endeavors to establish laundries in rural communities.

A resolution to the effect that all the children of school age should have their names on the school register whether or not they were in attendance at school, resulted in a lively discussion, and was finally held in abeyance until it was learned what action the general convention had taken on the compulsory education resolution.

TO EASE HER MIND

The nurse was writing a letter for a wounded soldier.

"There's something I'd like you to put in, miss," said the soldier hesitatingly.

"Well, what is it?"

"You won't mind, now? Just put, 'The nurses in this hospital are all rather elderly persons.'"

"That isn't quite true," said the youthful nurse.

"It isn't, miss; but it'll ease my missis' mind wonderful. She's always been a bit on the jealous side."

The missis' mind was eased.—Manchester Guardian.

OHFINE



Disappointed Lover—"Sell me a gun quick! I'm goin' to blow out my miserable brains!"

Gunsmith—"Air gun, sir?"

Our Ottawa Letter

Free Wheat Again Refused—Grain Growers Attacked by Government Members—The Budget Speech.

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—With the annual budget deliverance by Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, and a debate on Free Wheat, the week in parliament has been one of more than ordinary importance. The feature of the week as far as individual members is concerned has been the two speeches by the Minister of Finance. That relating to the budget might safely be characterized as the best he has delivered in the house, while his argument against Free Wheat was one of the worst pieces of special pleading on behalf of the big interests ever heard within the four walls of parliament.

The Minister of Finance was evidently laboring hard to convince himself as well as the house that there was nothing to be gained by giving the farmers what they want. His arguments were so illogical that Hon. Frank Oliver had little difficulty in a short speech in disposing of them. Mr. Oliver said very truthfully that they all simmered down to the simple fact that the government does not desire to deprive the milling interests of any of the advantage they have at the present time.

Grain Growers Attacked

A rather astonishing feature of the debate was the truculent attitude assumed by the minister and the other opponents of Free Wheat to the Grain Growers, The Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grain Growers' Guide. Disparaging remarks about any of these were greeted with delight by the opponents of Free Wheat, and the Minister of Finance, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. Arthur Meighen and others vied with one another in their efforts to place the blame for the price farmers receive for their wheat on the shoulders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company.

Hon. Robert Rogers some time ago stated in Winnipeg that he had an "open mind" in regard to Free Wheat. The honorable Robert should be called our "morning glory statesman." When he basks in the sunshine of the big interests of the East his "open mind" closes as tightly as do the flowers on the southern porch with the advance of the noon-day sun. He declared that the house would not be doing its duty to the country were it to adopt the resolution calling for free wheat and free potatoes moved by Mr. Turriff. He was speaking on Wednesday when the debate was adjourned until Monday next, when there will probably be a vote.

A Revolutionary Budget

Sir Thomas White's budget has perhaps correctly been described as the most revolutionary ever introduced in the Canadian parliament. Undoubtedly the financial conditions to be met were never confronted by a minister of finance before. The necessity of adopting some new principle of taxation was therefore apparent. The choice appeared to lie between a business tax and an income tax. The minister rejected the idea of an income tax for the same reasons that he gave last session. He said that it would be inadequate, that the collection of an income tax pertains more properly to the provincial governments, and that the gathering in of the tax would call for the organization of cumbersome machinery.

As was generally predicted the tariff changes were few. There were only two changes made. The duty on apples was increased from forty to ninety cents per barrel. The minister did not pretend that this was done for revenue purposes. He said it was necessary in order to conserve the apple growing industry of the Dominion, more particularly in British Columbia. Of a necessity the farmers of the three prairie provinces will in future pay an additional price of fifty cents per barrel.

Tax on Gasoline

The only other tariff change was the imposition of a duty of one-half cent per gallon on imported oils, excepting such oils as are used for illuminating

and lubricating purposes. The former duty was on the basis of seven and a half per cent. ad valorem. Under the new duty the minister expects to raise an annual revenue of \$500,000.

The business tax imposed by the new budget provides for a tax of one-fourth of the net profits exceeding seven per cent. made by all incorporated companies carrying on business in Canada, excepting life insurance companies which are otherwise dealt with, and those engaged in agriculture. Upon individuals, firms, partnerships and associations, the business tax is one-fourth of the net profits for every accounting period ending since the outbreak of war in excess of ten per cent. upon the capital engaged in their business. The taxation will not apply to persons, firms or companies whose capital is less than \$50,000. This limitation the minister explained will not, however, apply to those engaged in manufacturing or dealing in munitions or materials of war and supplies for war purposes.



SAMUEL LARCOMB
Birtle, Man.

Winner of the sweepstakes prize for wheat at the Soil Products Exhibition, Winnipeg, Man., with a sample of Marquis which scored 99 points.

which will be explained more in detail by the minister during the consideration of his resolutions, have been made for determining the profits and paid up capital made and employed in Canada in the case of non-Canadian companies carrying on business in this country.

Banks and companies which are already taxed shall be exempt from the new taxation to the extent of the burden which they now carry. The yearly taxation under this measure will be payable on November 1 of each year, the initial payment to be made November 1 next.

Expects \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000

In explanation of the reason for taxing incorporated companies upon a higher basis than individuals and partnerships, the minister said that in the case of joint stock companies capital frequently represents intangible assets or capitalized earning power, or goodwill. It would be found a practical impossibility to go behind the capitalization of companies and endeavor to ascertain the precise cash value of their assets, as can be done in a case of individuals or partnerships. He explained that provision is to be made for preventing evasion of taxation by further stock issues or the incorporation of companies for the taking over of existing businesses. Provision is also to be made for preventing the postponement of the taking of profits on orders and contracts. The minister estimated an additional revenue of from twenty-five to thirty millions from the business taxes.

In regard to life insurance companies, the budget provides that outside companies doing business in Canada shall make the deposits which they are required to make in 1916 and 1917 as security for their policy holders in Dominion securities. As for Canadian companies, they will be compelled to invest in such securities one-half of the increase in their net ledger assets during the years 1915 and 1916.

For Small Investors

Sir Thomas explained that, in order to promote savings among the public

and afford investment opportunities for the people, the government would authorize the sale from time to time in principal sums of \$100 and multiples thereof of debenture stock, repayable in five years from date of issue. Full details in regard to these issues would be announced later.

Speaking of the development after the war, Sir Thomas said he realized that the future of Canada rests with the development of its great resources of which the greatest is agriculture. It is probable, he said, that in the straightened financial conditions which may prevail for some years, the question of capital for the development of agriculture may be of paramount importance. It is the intention of the government, he said, to inquire carefully during the coming recess into this important subject, with a view, if desirable, of facilitating assistance. Particular attention will be given to the question of the establishment of a system whereby loans at reasonable rates may be arranged for. This rather indefinite announcement is taken to mean the probable establishment of a system of agricultural credits.

The Financial Position

Space forbids an extended reference to the financial aspect of the budget. It might, however, be summarized as follows: The estimated revenue last year was \$150,000,000, but \$170,000,000 was realized. Ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year were \$93,000,000, a decrease of \$13,000,000. The capital expenditure stood at \$30,500,000, a decrease of \$7,000,000. The financial betterment to date has been \$51,000,000, with the prospect of it growing to \$57,000,000 by the end of the year. The surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditure was \$45,000,000. This was applied to the war expenditure, the funds required for capital expenditure being borrowed in the United States. The war expenditure up to date has been \$158,000,000. For the coming fiscal year \$250,000,000 is required. The increase in the national debt for the current year has been \$131,000,000. For next year it will be the whole of the war expenditure of \$250,000,000 because the \$35,000,000 of excess revenue predicted will be devoted to the war, but an equal sum for capital expenditure will have to be borrowed.

A. K. MacLean, the chief Liberal critic, was more disposed to object to the financial aspects of the budget statement than to the new taxes. He regretted that there had been no real disposition to economy on the part of the government despite the war, and that the curse of political patronage is still as strong as ever, altho the Empire is in a death grapple with powerful foes. His most serious charge in regard to the patronage evil was in connection with the administration of the post office department. It had, he said, been taken from the control of capable officials and handed over to patronage mongers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Surpluses had been turned into deficits running into millions, and the department was in such bad shape that its affairs should be turned over to a royal commission of inquiry.

Mr. MacLean objected to the increase in the duty on apples, noting that it would benefit British Columbia only, while doing an injustice to the people of the prairie provinces. It was noticeable, he said, that the government is not disposed to do anything for the farmers of the West. He had a number of objections to the business tax proposals, altho inclined to approve of the principle, said that a more comprehensive scope of taxation should be evolved, and declared that the time had come when there should be a general revision of the tariff.

The Free Wheat Debate

As the Free Wheat debate is not concluded, I shall not go into this matter in detail in this letter. The incontrovertible arguments in favor of the wider market as presented by J. G. Turriff in moving his resolution are known to every well-informed farmer in the West and it is not necessary to repeat them. The great majority of the arguments advanced by Sir Thomas White against Free Wheat are as old as Sir Thomas' own speeches of the re-

ciprocity campaign when, as one of the noble seventeen of Toronto, he went up and down the country fighting valiantly for the big interests. The minister rehearsed all the old arguments at great length, and despite his well established faith in himself, left the impression on the house that he was only partially convinced that he was right. As a matter of fact his chief reason for refusing Free Wheat was that he was not convinced that the higher prices which the farmers think they would get in an open market would not be illusory. A new herring which he drew across the Free Wheat trail was that if it were granted it might in some manner hurt Canada's chances of getting a preference in the British market after the war.

Blames the Grain Growers

The really striking and unexplainable feature about the debate from the standpoint either of good political sense or ordinary fair play was the truculent and hostile spirit shown by the minister and his supporters towards the Grain Growers and everybody connected with them. As W. A. Buchanan truthfully remarked in his speech on the budget on Thursday, the position taken by the government in regard to the Grain Growers "is that they are bodies of agitators." The government fails to realize, as Mr. Buchanan pointed out, "that these bodies are not made up of one political party. In almost every case the majority of our farmers are independent in their views on political questions."

Referring to a statement made by Mr. Turriff that Canadian wheat brings a higher price at Liverpool than American wheat of a corresponding grade, Sir Thomas asked: "Well, who gets the difference? The buyers. And who are the buyers? The principal buyers are The Grain Growers' Grain Company. One useful result of this discussion may be that my honorable friend who, I have no doubt, will say he approaches this question conscientiously and judicially, will interest himself in finding out why The Grain Growers' Grain Company does not pay more."

"I can tell the house," broke in Mr. Turriff, "that I took that information from the Grain Growers' Guide." (Scornful laughter from the benches behind the minister.)

"I do not doubt it," replied the minister, "but I cannot help expressing surprise that he would put it forward as a conclusive argument in favor of bringing our tariff into conformity with the Underwood tariff. If my honorable friend got that information from the Grain Growers' Guide, he had better ask the Grain Growers' Guide for an explanation of it." (Ministerial cheers.)

I give the above as but one example of the ridiculous efforts of the government to blame everything and everybody but the tariff for the injustice under which the farmers suffer.

Hon. Frank Oliver effectively countered the arguments of the minister in one paragraph of his speech in reply, in which he quite truthfully said: "My honorable friend has been frank with the house and with the country. While he has talked on behalf of the Canadian farmer and of Imperial interests, and desires to convey the impression that it would be dangerous to the future of the Empire, in its consolidation after the war, to allow the farmer to get five cents more for his wheat at the present time, as a matter of fact he has been quite frank in informing the house and the country that the reason the government will not agree to give the western farmer Free Wheat is because it is bound to maintain on behalf of the Canadian milling industry that protection which it enjoys at the present time. That is the reason he gives, that is the only reason he gives that can be understood—and it, of course, can be easily understood."

WELL TIMED ON BOTH SIDES

"That certainly was a very fine sermon," said an enthusiastic church member, who was an ardent admirer of the minister. "A fine sermon, and well timed, too."

"Yes," answered the unadmirable neighbor, "it certainly was well timed. Fully half of the congregation had their watches out."

Wounds of the Horse's Hoof

There is an old horseman's proverb, "No foot, no horse." No doubt more horses are lamed, laid up, discarded and destroyed from ailments of the tissues of the foot than from any other cause. Another proverb illustrates this, "When a horse is lame in the shoulder take off his shoes." This, again, is true in that if, when a horse is lame in front, we guess that he is lame in the foot, we shall usually be right.

The most common cause of foot trouble is to be found in picked-up nails or other bodies capable of penetrating or bruising the horny sole, or from nails, when the horse is being shod, being driven into or too close to sensitive parts.

These work injuries in two distinct ways. First, through the wounding of the sensitive tissues contained within the horny box; second, through the germs which they introduce at the time of puncture or which afterwards gain access to the wound. The relative danger of these injuries so far as the actual wounding of the tissues is concerned depends upon the region where injury is received. Wounds in the hind and front zones of the foot are relatively harmless, while those inflicted within the confines of the middle zone should always have prompt veterinary attention. Wounds in the hind zone may injure the soft tissues above the horny sole or even the anterior part of the lower surface of the foot bone, but if properly treated the animal will usually recover without any remaining lameness. Injuries in the front zone may cause severe lameness, may be followed by accumulation of matter—pus—if free drainage is not provided, and thus cause constitutional symptoms, loss of appetite, fever, and so forth, but these again, if properly treated, will leave the patient sound.

The Middle Zone

With injuries to the middle zone it is altogether different. If the nail enters in or near the middle of this zone there is danger of it injuring the navicular bone—a little bone shaped somewhat like the hull of a boat, over which one of the back tendons passes like a rope over a pulley before becoming attached to the lower surface of the foot bone—or even opening the navicular joint. Veterinary advice should be sought immediately on the occurrence of injuries within the middle zone, as in severe cases a radical operation must be performed as early as possible if we don't want to lose the horse. A well known veterinary has, in cases of punctured navicular, had considerable success with the cold water cure. Cold water is kept on the affected part continuously for several days until the inflammation is reduced and nature can do her healing work.

The Location of Wounds

The symptoms of punctured wounds of the foot, tho characteristic to the skilled observer, are often puzzling and misleading to the owner, and he is very often apt to refer the lameness to some other region. Of course, if the nail or other body is found in the wound the cause is apparent, but if the horse has stepped on and off a nail, or has partly pulled his shoe and stepped back on it, there is often no apparent injury to the foot. This is true if the elastic frog is the part punctured. The veterinarian may make his diagnosis by "exclusion." In other words, he may begin high up, and, going down, satisfy himself that no cause for lameness exists in any part of the body above the horny foot, and thus locate the injury. The layman is not usually competent to do this. The first noticeable symptom may be a limp, altho the patient may at this stage put full weight on the injured foot when standing quietly in the stall. Later he usually "toes in"—stands with the foot well flexed, the toes just

touching the ground, usually in advance of the other foot. Heat in the foot may be present or absent, and there is often a misleading tenderness on deep pressure on the muscles of the flat of the thigh. The lameness usually grows worse until the accumulation of matter due to the injury works its way out at the junction of the horn and skin, when a degree of relief is obtained.

Badly Infected Wounds

Badly infected wounds are often followed by more or less swelling of the limb, and if the navicular joint is opened the pain is excruciating and the patient often lies down persistently. It is always well to take the horse's temperature once or twice daily; for, tho he may suffer a good deal of pain, he is in little danger if his temperature remains normal. Its elevation always calls for prompt surgical interference. If the lameness is severe and long continued it may be necessary to put the patient in slings in order to avoid injury to the sound foot that is sustaining much more than its due proportion of weight. "Breakdowns" of tendons or ligaments have been seen, and in some cases founder follows neglect of this precaution. Occasionally, especially when the injury is in the front zone, the wound heals rapidly, there is no heat or tenderness in the foot, but the lameness continues for a long time. The cause of this condition has not been demonstrated, but it is sufficient for the farmer to know that it disappears after a sufficient period of rest. If the navicular joint has been injured and the wound is open the discharge of synovia—joint oil, joint water—is usually profuse. It may be distinguished from the usual purulent discharge by the fact that it coagulates on exposure to the air. If this discharge is mixed with more or less blood it is a very unfavorable sign, pointing, as it does, to destruction of the smooth cartilage covering those parts of the bones forming the joint.

The Real Cause of Trouble

Occasionally, especially in dark, damp, ill-ventilated stables, the discharge from the wound becomes blue. This is due to the presence of a germ having the power of forming this color. This blue discharge has a peculiar heavy, mouldy smell, and is an indication that the hygienic care of the patient and his surroundings is bad.

If a horse "picks up" a nail or other foreign body the first thing to do is, of course, to remove it, and the smith or veterinarian will be saved much trouble in locating the seat of injury if the person who pulls out the nail marks the place from which it is removed. It is often very difficult to locate the seat of injury afterward, especially if it is in the frog or in the groove between the frog and the sole. The track of the nail must be followed up thru the horn of the sole or frog, until the blood or matter can flow freely from the wound, which must be made big enough to allow of thorough drainage. More trouble results from neglect of this precaution than from any other sources combined.

Evolution of Co-operation

Continued from Page 21

were met by the farmers without any loss.

Here must be mentioned the fact that many farmers fail to recognize the fact that the proper way to do when dealing with a bank is to make settlement of notes when due by cash or renewal. Failure to do this leaves a bank manager in an awkward position. We are strongly of the opinion that if our co-operative associations will give the individual members needing short loans their backing, that the present banking institutions will entertain this plan favorably. We claim that this is the natural plan to follow. We are adopting it unconsciously—as a matter of evolution. Moreover it is following out our suggestion to eliminate antagonism and substitute co-operation for the mutual benefit of both agriculture and banking, and finally for the strengthening of the state.

In conclusion, in all we do let us play

ANNOUNCEMENT

To Shippers of Livestock

We have established a Livestock Commission Department and have secured a competent and experienced livestock man to take charge. An office has been secured at Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, and we will be ready for business on March 1st. Shipments of cattle, sheep or hogs will receive attention such as can be guaranteed by a concern that has the best interests of the shipper at heart. Our Superintendent, Mr. Albert Duncan, is the type of man you can depend on. He has been in close touch with the livestock business for about a quarter of a century and in that time has had experience both in exporting to the Old Country and in selling on markets south of the line. Recently he has visited southern and eastern centres to get the best possible connections and place us in position to take advantage of the most satisfactory markets at all times. Write us for information regarding stock or stock shipments and let us handle them for you.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA.
PORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

When writing about Livestock, address your letter—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.
Union Stock Yards, ST. BONIFACE, Man.

PAUL GERLACH'S

Registered and World's Prize Strains Marquis Wheat

Specially Re-Cleaned and Graded

Procure enough to grow the seed
Required for your next year's need;
Do this each year and soon you'll be
On the highway to prosperity.

Registered, per bushel **\$1.75**
World's Prize Strain, per bushel **\$1.50**

F.O.B. Allan, Sask. Cotton Bags 25c extra.

Order immediately, stock limited. Send for circular on above, also on
Siberian Alfalfa.

PAUL GERLACH - **Allan, Sask.**

the game fairly, let us not adopt the policy of reprisals. May equity continue to be our watchword. Had our political parties and capitalists played the game as they should, we would have had 20,000,000 loyal Canadians to support the Empire in this her day of stress, instead of probably not much more than six millions. As it is we must do the best we can, few as we are, to maintain that freedom and liberty so dear to our hearts.

THE DOMINION BANK

The sound position of the great majority of Canadian banks under war conditions is a gratifying feature of the business situation, and is once more exemplified in the report of the Dominion Bank for the year 1915, recently published. The Dominion Bank, with a paid-up capital of \$6,000,000, has built up a reserve of \$7,000,000, which puts it in a very strong position, and its net profits in 1915, after paying war taxes, amounted to \$850,123, which enabled the shareholders to take a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum on the capital stock and carry forward to the credit of profit and loss \$344,439, compared with \$284,316 the year before. The three previous years there has been a bonus of 2 per cent. in addition to the 12 per cent. dividend, but for 1915 the bonus was omitted, tho the resources were ample. The report shows progress all along the line. Deposits increased from \$57,766,996, at the close of 1914, to \$65,965,597 at December 31, 1915. Cash reserves showed a big increase, from \$15,343,475 to \$19,924,625, and current loans in Canada increased from \$47,196,777 to \$47,453,931. The bank had \$5,944,900 invested in call and short loans (not exceeding thirty days), in Canada, and \$221,459 in similar securities elsewhere. Total assets increased from \$80,457,109 to \$87,475,126.

HE FOUND OUT

Mr. Tightwad had a habit of getting professional services free whenever he needed them, by working some sort of a dodge or other. Not long ago he met his doctor on the street.

"Dr. Goodfellow," he said, "I know a man who is suffering agonies from neuralgia. At times it is so bad he simply howls with the pain. What would you do in that case?"

"Well, I don't know," was the doctor's prompt reply. "I suppose I should howl with pain, too."

AN UNEXPECTED GIFT

He was a shy young man, but in his heart there raged a consuming passion for the fair Florence. Going home from business he managed to screw his courage up sufficiently to enter a jeweller's shop and purchase a small gift for the lady of his heart. This, he hoped, would pave the way to the popping of the great question.

That night he called at her house and found her alone. Producing a small, square box from his pocket, he said nervously:

"I have ventured to bring you a small present, Miss Finn, but I am afraid that perhaps it will not fit your finger. Will you try it on?"

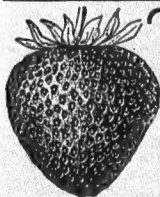
"Oh, dear," said the girl, blushing most becomingly, "this is quite unexpected! Why, I never dreamed that you really cared enough—"

Poor fool! Instead of grasping the opportunity in both hands, he opened the box and produced a thimble. Then the thermometer dropped about ten degrees.

WELL CONCEALED

"Your trouble," said the optimistic friend, "may be a blessing in disguise."

"Well," sighed the afflicted one, "I must say it is the cleverest disguise I ever saw."



FOR SALE—Everything from an apple tree to a strawberry plant—shade, nut, ornamental and evergreen trees, ornamental shrubs and vines, roses, hardy flowering plants, bulbs, apparatus, etc. Catalogue free. Silver Black Foxes.

Downham Bros., Nurserymen
Box M., Strathroy, Ont.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd., February 19, 1916)

Wheat—Wheat prices appeared to hover around a certain point during the past week, and while there were fluctuations, there was not any decided bullish or bearish tendency. Strength in Liverpool was offset by steady selling in Chicago and Winnipeg markets by strong interests, and when prices declined sufficiently, export houses came along and bought enough to prevent the selling pressure causing any decided break. Latest reports from the winter wheat states show the damage to be less than formerly feared. However, the acreage under both winter and spring wheat will be much less than last year, and no doubt the yield in most districts will be smaller, and such prospects will surely influence prices, no matter how adequate present supplies appear.

Oats—Oat markets did not develop any special feature during the week. There were no wide fluctuations in prices and the volume of trading was moderate.

Barley—Barley markets remained practically the same as a week ago, with prices a little easier this week end.

Flax—Flax was not very active and trading was light. Heavy shipments are reported from the Argentine.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July
February 15	126	125
February 16	128	127
February 17	127	126
February 18	128	127
February 19	126	125
February 21	124	123
Week ago	126	125
Year ago	154	154
Oats—		
February 15	46	45
February 16	47	45
February 17	46	44
February 18	46	45
February 19	45	44
February 21	44	43
Week ago	45	44
Year ago	62	67
Flax—		
February 15	215	216
February 16	215	217
February 17	214	215
February 18	215	216
February 19	214	217
February 21	213	218
Week ago	208	210
Year ago	165	167

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS
For the week ending Wednesday, February 16, grain movement in the interior terminal elevators was as follows:—

Elev.	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	1,098.00	1,592.00	11,698.00
"	Oats	4,218.00	682.00	97,721.00
"	Barley	1,228.00	1,250.00	5,317.00
"	Flax		1,310 lbs.	75,080 lbs.
Saskatoon	Wheat	145,881.20	170,725.20	1,414,560.10
"	Oats	66,987.12	8,268.18	294,172.12
"	Barley	4,882.40		20,978.11
"	Flax	4,225.25	2,059.55	32,753.13

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 19)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.33
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.35
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.35
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.33
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.30
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,300 bu., to ar., ch.	1.30
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.29
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.26
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.27
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.29
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.22
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars, elevator	1.23
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.24
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.25
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.23
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.21

No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.23
No. 3 western wheat, 2 cars, o.w.b.	1.14
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.22
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.20
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.28
Sample grade mixed corn, 1 car	.30
Sample grade corn, 1 car	.25
Standard white oats, 1 car, Mont.	.46
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.45
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.45
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.44
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.97
No. 3 rye, 1 car, dockage	.95
No. 2 rye, 10,000, good	.97
No. 2 rye, 1 car, f.o.b.	.96
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.68
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, wild oats	.67
Sample barley, 2 cars	.68
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.69
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.24
No. 2 flax, 2 cars	2.39

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Feb. 18, 1916.—
1916 Wheat

This Year	Last Year
1 hard	75,723.40
1 Nor.	10,028,337.30
2 Nor.	4,503,857.00
3 Nor.	2,997,183.00
No. 4	1,428,454.10
Others	2,520,193.00

This week	21,553,748.20	This week	4,802,497.30
Last week	22,219,104.10	Last week	5,064,717.30

Decrease	665,355.50	Decrease	262,220.00
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Oats	Barley	Flaxseed
1 C.W.	122,876.18	4,587.22
2 C.W.	4,123,952.22	496,907.03
3 C.W.	1,986,273.09	409,596.10
Ex. 1 Fd.	588,149.26	216,427.11
Others	1,649,167.29	867,163.06

This week	8,470,402.02	This week	1,994,681.18
Last week	8,407,611.17	Last week	1,942,396.27

Increase	62,808.17	Increase	52,284.25
3 C.W.	762,921.34	1 N.W.C.	697,188.39
4 C.W.	411,436.46	2 C.W.	78,287.03
Rej.	86,820.06	3 C.W.	31,404.45
Feed	66,340.30	Others	29,279.54
Others	150,488.02		

This week	1,487,007.22	This week	836,160.29
Last week	1,431,502.23	Last week	824,870.04

Increase	55,804.47	Increase	11,290.25
Last year's total	262,614.39	Last year's total	834,843.51

SHIPMENTS

1916	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
(lake)				
(rail)	269,622.15	269,622.15	2,850.00	11,986.18
1915				
(lake)				
(rail)	166,827.00	166,827.00	17,455.00	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending Feb. 18, 1916.—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt.			
Arthur Ter.	21,553,748	8,470,420	1,487,007
Depot Harbor	106,705		
In Vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	2,373,386	2,771,820	
Total	27,889,129	12,582,383	1,859,702
At Buffalo and Duluth	5,171,113	818,815	114,851
Total this week	35,433,628	16,173,018	1,974,553
Total last week	37,588,662	16,372,957	1,945,807
Total last year	11,117,967	5,697,595	648,322

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Hog prices were upheld today by the fact that the supply on sale was not so numerous as on the corresponding day last week. Cattle quotations were almost nominal. Most of the sheep and lambs had been consigned direct to killers.

South St. Paul, Feb. 19.—Volume of livestock trade here continues large for this season of the year. On the whole the week's selling basis for all sorts of stock was more favorable to growers and shippers than during the preceding week, notwithstanding occasional reverses. Last week's break in cattle prices curtailed movement of such stock to western markets generally, although locally supplies aggregated about the same amount of beef as during the previous week. General conditions were such as to put the seller on a firmer footing, however, and success attended his efforts to regain much of the ground forfeited earlier in the month.

Stock and feeder demand developed snap to a greater extent than during the preceding week, with the result that prices were advanced to a par with the best part of the preceding week, from which there had been a sharp slump. Some dwindling of the demand occurred towards the close, but at all times the more desirable finishing steers, yearlings and heifers sold without real difficulty.

Hog trade was somewhat erratic, but the price basis continued astride the \$8 mark. Heavy hogs sold late at \$7.95 to \$8.10, mixed sorts at \$7.75 to \$7.90, and light kinds at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Pigs sold near \$6.50. Receipts were heavy.

A very small percentage of the sheep and lamb supply was offered for sale here, most of the arrivals being on thru consignment to feedlots. The market appeared healthy at all times and everything of both fat and feeder grade sold at the season's best price level.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—A fairly large run of cattle was received from the mid-week market, and they were well received. The new factor was the appearance of American buyers of short-keep feeders and a large proportion of 1,050 to 1,150 pound steers and heifers went over the border at \$7.25 to \$7.75 per hundredweight. These buyers went away wanting more, and it is not unlikely that they will be on the market again next week. This stiffened the whole market up, as otherwise the cattle would have gone over the scales as butchers. Butcher beasts sold to packers and butchers at \$7.10 to \$7.90 for good to choice, with medium at \$6.50 to \$7.10. The ten-cent loss of an earlier day this week was recovered.

Prices of small meats remained steady at \$10.50 to \$12.75 for lambs and \$7.50 to \$9.00 for light sheep ewes, \$6.00 to \$7.50 for heavy and bucks. Swine were unchanged at \$10.40 off cars, at \$10.00 fed and watered, and \$9.65 f.o.b. country points. Nearly 2,900 head were on the open market and were readily disposed of. Hogs continue to come to packers from the west, but not the number that came a year ago.

Calgary, Feb. 19.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited reports that last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 245 horses, 502 cattle and 2,036 hogs. This week's receipts were 423 horses, 621 cattle, 2,464 hogs and 31 sheep.

Outward Shipments—7 cars of cattle to New

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Feb. 19, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.24	\$1.32
2 Nor. wheat	1.22	1.28
3 Nor. wheat	1.19	1.24
3 white oats	.41	.44
Barley	.57-.68	.67-.72
Flax, No. 1	2.00	2.38
Futures—		
May wheat	1.26	1.26
July wheat	1.25	1.24

Westminster, 2 cars to Moose Jaw, 1 car to Vancouver and 1 mixed car; 5 cars of hogs to Moose Jaw, 5 cars to Montreal, 2 cars to Winnipeg, 1 car of hogs to North Edmonton, 1 car of hogs to Moose Jaw, 1 car of hogs to New Westminster.

Cattle and Hogs—The feature of the market was the extraordinary slump in hogs—\$8.85 against \$9.45 last week. (This week a year ago \$6.85). Eastern packers discontinued buying and owing to lower eastern prices local men held back for the inevitable drop. We sold hogs on Tuesday at \$9.25 and took \$8.85 for our hogs today. Top for choice steers secured by us was \$7.30 fed and watered. Market was slightly weaker owing to P. Burns and Company not buying and their yards being full of cattle. We do not look for a strong market for either cattle or hogs next week.

Sheep—Top yearlings, wethers and lambs, \$8.00 to \$8.50; ewes, \$7.00.

Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: Cattle, 780; calves, 50; and hogs, 9,902.

Cattle trade generally is slow here. There is plenty of eastern beef on the market and although receipts have been small this has not had influence enough to stop falling prices. The feature of the latter part of the week is demand both from the south and from Western Canada for stockers weighing from 600 to 800 pounds. These must be of the good breedy kind and there is at present an order for 5,000 of this type here.

The hog market has fallen off, trade is dull, offerings are often not cleared up readily from day to day and the tendency all thru is to lower values. The bidding is \$9.30 for selects and prospects are for \$9.25 for the balance of the week. Sows range from \$7.25 to \$7.50, stags \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Sheep and lambs are not on sale here, but good killing sheep would sell well.

Country Produce

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: All prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is scarcely any change to report in the produce market this week, supplies do not vary to any extent and the demand just continues fair. Fancy dairy butter remains the same, at 24 to 26 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy is 24 to 25 cents and good round lots are 21 to 23 cents per pound.

Eggs—Shipments of eggs are increasing. The quality on the whole is fair at present and new laid eggs this week are being bought by dealers at from 32 to 37 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—There is not much likelihood of any change taking place in the potato situation until spring. This week dealers are paying the same, namely, 90 cents per bushel for potatoes.

Milk and Cream—Sweet cream, delivered, is worth this week 40 cents per pound of butterfat. Sour cream, delivered, is worth 37 cents per pound of butterfat, and milk remains the same, at \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

Furs—John Hallam Ltd., Toronto, reports that there is a slight falling off in receipts of raw furs, which is usual at this time of the year, owing to the heavy snows and difficulties of trapping during the severe weather. Prices paid still continue at a high level. Manufacturers have commenced to make inquiries and to line up supplies for next season's business, which according to the present outlook will be good, as furs were never more popular than they are today.

INSPECTIONS

Cars inspected at Winnipeg for the month ending January 31, 1916, were as follows:—

	This Year	Last Year
Wheat	8,833	3,560
Oats	2,344	975
Barley	374	240
Flax	116	307
Screenings	40	15

Total 11,725 5,115
Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—There are 1,600 cars in sight for inspection.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Feb. 21	Year Ago	Toronto Feb. 16	Calgary Feb. 19	Chicago Feb. 19	St. Paul Feb. 19
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c
Choice steers	6.75-7.00	6.75-7.00	7.75-8.15	7.00-7.25	8.05	7.00-8.75
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.00-7.25	6.40-6.60	7.50-7.75	6.25-6.75	6.70-8.15	5.75-8.00
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.25-6.75	5.75-6.00	6.60-7.00		6.50-8.15	3.75-7.25
Best fat cows	5.50-5.75	5.25-5.50	6.25-6.85	5.75-6.25	3.15-8.10	4.25-6.75
Medium cows	4.75-5.00	4.50-5.75	5.75-6.00		3.20-7.25	4.25-6.75
Common cows	4.00-4.50	3.75-4.00	5.25-5.75	4.50-5.75	3.20-7.25	4.25-6.25
Choice heifers	5.75-6.00	5.50-6.00	7.30-7.70	5.50-6.50		4.25-6.75
Best bulls	4.25-5.75	5.00-5.25	6.25-7.00	4.75-5.50		3.50-6.25
Common and medium bulls	4.75-5.00	4.00-4.50	5.75-6.25			3.00-6.25
Best feeding steers	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	6.00-6.85	5.75-6.25		4.25-7.00
Best stocker steers	5.00-5.25	5.00-6.25	6.00-6.50			4.00-6.75
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$60-\$70	\$80-\$100	\$75-\$85		
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$50		\$55-\$60		
Hogs						
Choice hogs	\$9.25	\$7.00	10.00-10.10	\$8.85	\$7.60-\$8.35	\$8.10
Heavy hogs	\$6.75-\$7.25	\$5.50				
Stags	\$4.50	\$4.25-\$4.50				
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	\$6.50-\$7.50	\$5.50-\$6.00	10.50-12.75	\$8.00-\$8.50	\$9.00-11.35	\$5.50-10.75
Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$5.50-\$6.00	\$8.50-\$9.00	\$7.00	\$7.45-\$8.30	\$5.50-\$7.75

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Feb. 21		Calgary Feb. 11	Saskatoon Jan. 22	Regina Feb. 18	Brandon Feb. 18
Butter (per lb.)						
Fancy dairy	24c-26c	24c	35c	.....	30c	30c
No. 1 dairy	24c-25c	21c	27c-30c	30c	26c	27c
Good round lots	21c-23c	18c	25c	25c-27c	23c	25c
Eggs (per doz.)						
Subject to candling	25c	.....	.....	30-32c	.....	28c
New Laid	32c-37c	30c-35c	50c-52c	50c	45c	32c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	90c	55c-60c	65c	65c-70c	70c-75c	80c
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	40c	35c	35c-37c	.....	.....	35c
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	37c	30c	30c-34c	.....	.....	30c
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.50	\$2.25	58c per lb. of butter-fat	.....	.....	\$2.00
Dressed Poultry						
Spring chickens	17c	16c	20c-23c	18c	22c	20c
Fowl	13c-14c	11c	17c-19c	14c-17c	17c	17c
Ducks	15c	15c	18c-20c	14c-18c	18c	20c
Geese	15c	12c	.....	18c	17c	.....
Turkeys	19c	.....	23c-25c	22c-25c	22c	20c
Hay (per ton)						
No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$14	\$18
No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$9	\$13	\$13.00
No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$16	\$14	\$12
No. 1 Midland	\$11	\$10-\$11	\$10-\$12

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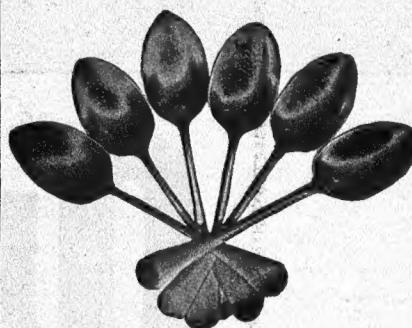
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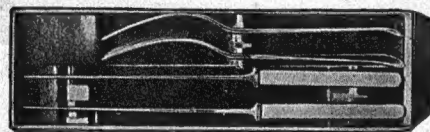


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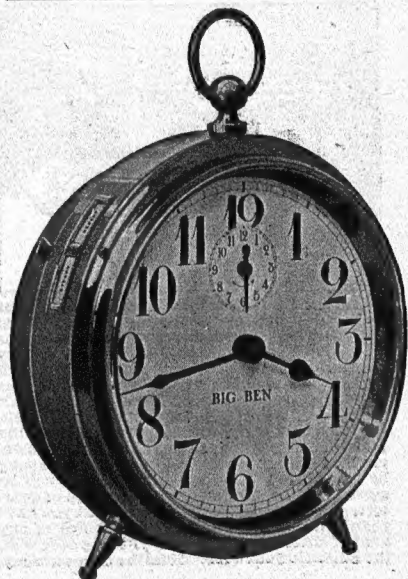
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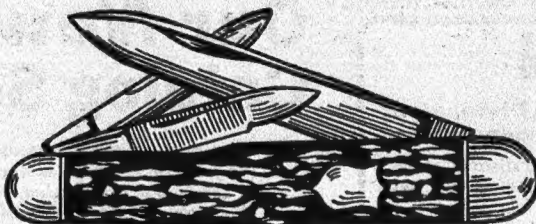


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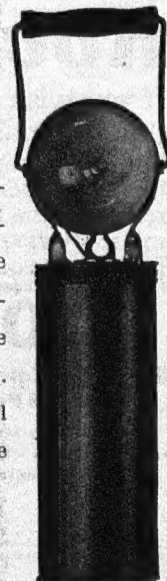
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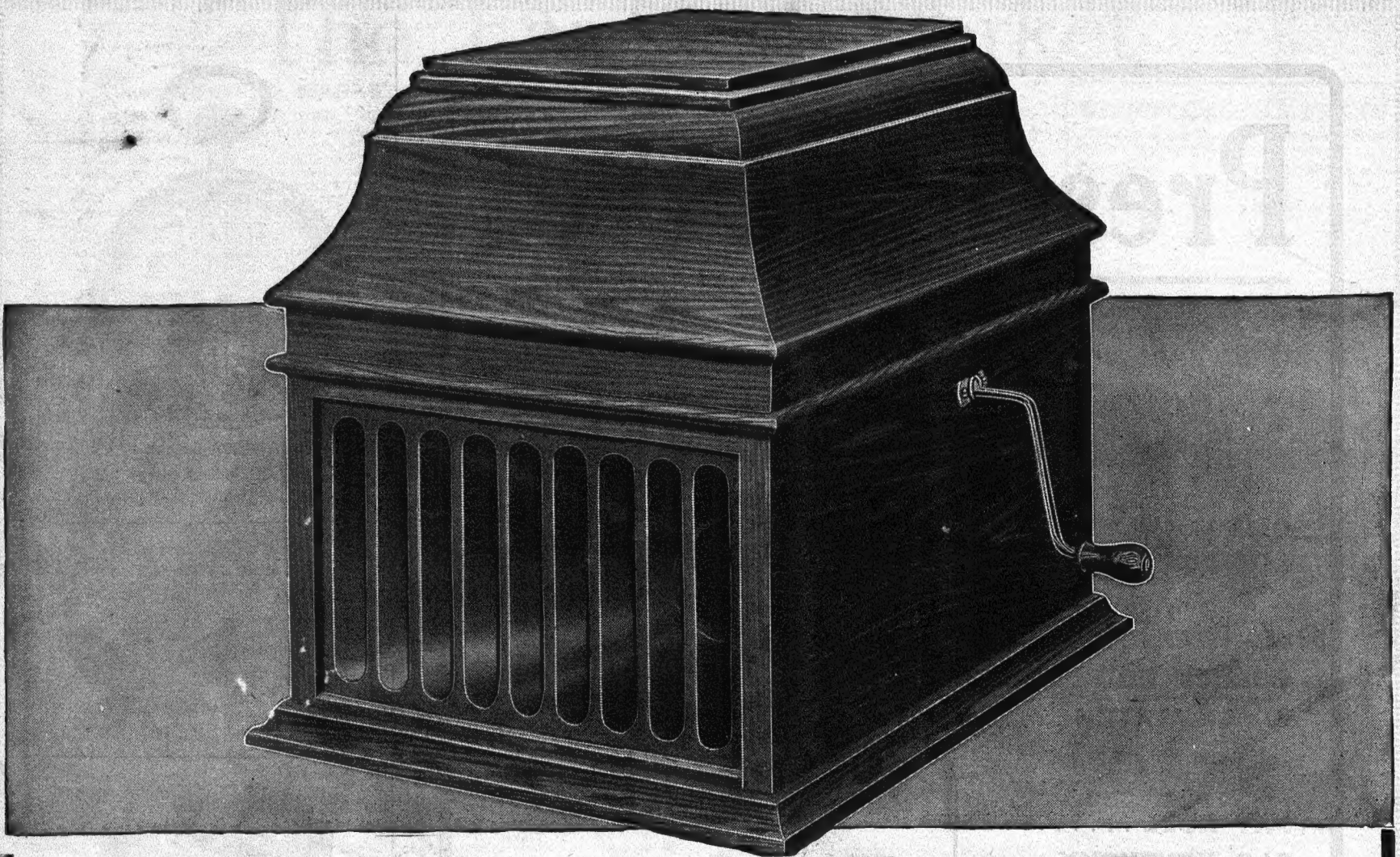


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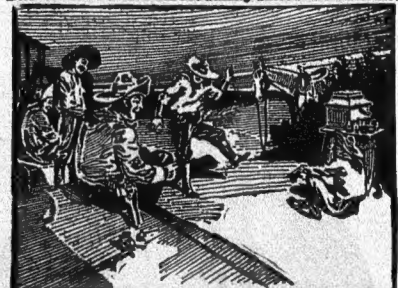
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